Controls, Operation, and Troubleshooting

CONTENTS

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SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

Installing, starting up, and servicing this equipment can be hazardous due to system pressures, electrical components; and equipment location (roof, elevated structures, etc.). Only trained, qualified installers and service mechanics should install, start up, and service this equipment.

When working on this equipment, observe precautions in the literature; on tags, stickers, and labels attached to the equipment, and any other safety precautions that apply. Follow all safety codes. Wear safety glasses and work gloves. Use care in handling, rigging, and setting this equipment, and in handling all electrical components.

⚠ WARNING

Electrical shock can cause personal injury and death. Shut off all power to this equipment during installation and service. There may be more than one disconnect switch. Tag all disconnect locations to alert others not to restore power until work is completed.

⚠ WARNING

This unit uses a microprocessor-based electronic control system. *Do not* use jumpers or other tools to short out components, or to bypass or otherwise depart from recommended procedures. Any short-to-ground of the control board or accompanying wiring may destroy the electronic modules or electrical components.

GENERAL

This Controls and Troubleshooting book includes the following units and sizes:

- 48FP034-074
- 48JP034-064
- 48NP034-074
- 50FB034-074
- 50FP034-074
- 50FPX,FPY034-074 (extended plenum units)
- 50JB034-064
- 50JP034-074
- 50JPX,JPY034-064 (extended plenum units)
- 50NB034-074
- 50NP034-074

All units have Product Integrated Controls (PIC).

Carrier Comfort Network System Architecture (Fig. 1)

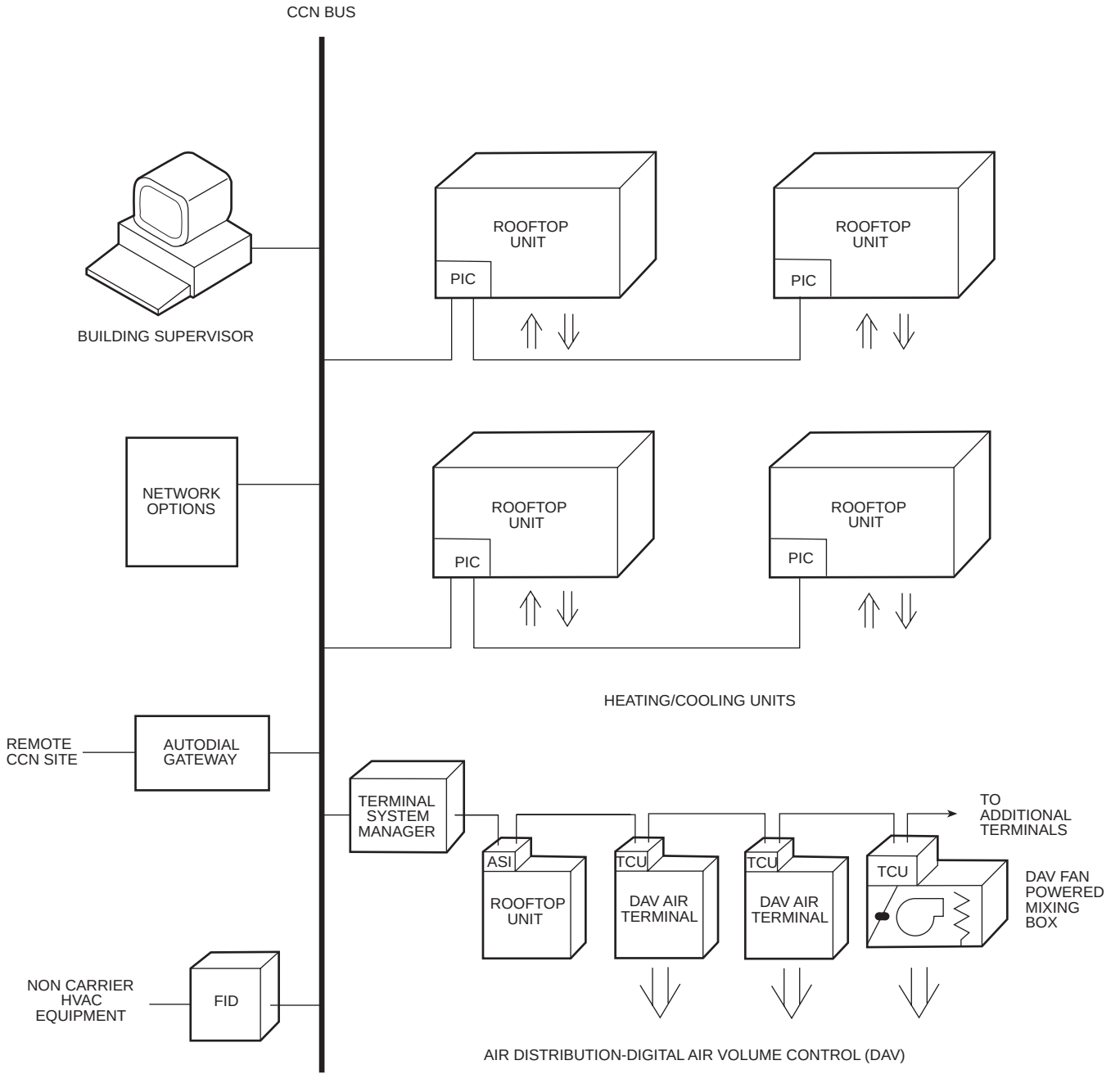
IMPORTANT: This literature contains controls, operation, and troubleshooting data for 48FP,JP,NP and 50FB,FP,JB,JP,NB,NP rooftop units. Use this guide in conjunction with the separate Installation Instructions literature packaged with the unit.

These units provide ventilation, cooling, and heating (when equipped) in Variable Air Volume (VAV) and Constant Volume (CV) applications. The 48FP,JP,NP and 50FB,FP,JB,JP,NB,NP units contain factory-installed Product Integrated Controls (PIC) which provide full system management. Processor modules (PSIO) store hundreds of configuration settings and several building schedules. The PSIOs also perform self diagnostic tests at unit start-up, monitor operation of the unit, and provide alarms. Information on system operation and status are sent to the central processors by various sensors that are located at the unit and in the conditioned space. Access to the unit controls for configuration, set point selection, schedule creation, and service can be done through a unit-mounted keypad and display module (HSIO) which is available as an accessory. One HSIO is required for each installation site. A separate HSIO may be purchased for each unit, or a single HSIO may be moved and installed on each unit as required. An HSIO may be unit mounted or remotely located.

The PIC units can operate either in a stand-alone mode or they can be interfaced with the Carrier Comfort Network (CCN). When being installed in network applications, the unit is connected to the CCN communications bus with field-installed cable.

Other equipment can also be installed on the CCN by fitting the equipment with a Field-Installed Device (FID). A FID is a UT203 controller. The FID has a standard processor module (PSIO) but is field-programmed for use with other HVAC components.

Heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) and other building equipment being controlled by PICs or FIDs have the inherent ability to ‘talk’ on a common communications bus or network. The configuration of the communications



LEGEND

ASI — Air Side Interface
CCN — Carrier Comfort Network
DAV — Digital Air Volume
FID — Field-Installed Device
HVAC — Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning
PIC — Product Integrated Controls
TCU — Terminal Control Unit

Fig. 1 — CCN System Architecture

bus with 2 or more PIC- or FID-controlled pieces of equipment is referred to as a Carrier Comfort Network (CCN) system. The CCN communications bus conveys commands, data, and alarms between all elements of the system. Any system element connected to the bus may communicate with any other system element, regardless of their physical locations. The communications bus consists of a field-supplied, shielded, 3-conductor cable connected in daisy-chain fashion. The PICs, FIDs, and optional network products can be added at any time to the network.

The main human interface with the CCN system is the Building Supervisor. The Building Supervisor consists of an IBM PC compatible computer equipped with Carrier controls software that allows it to connect to the communications bus and 'talk' directly with any equipment connected to the network. An operator working at a Building Supervisor can command, monitor, configure, or modify any portion of the system. More than one Building Supervisor can be used. The Building Supervisor, in conjunction with optional network products, can generate a wide variety of managerial reports which reflect the operational characteristics of one or more buildings.

To take further advantage of the network, accessory or optional control options modules that perform specialized functions can be added to the communications bus at any time to enhance the CCN system's capabilities. Each control options module consists of a standard hardware module with special purpose algorithms and communications software that provide an advanced control function for the entire CCN system or a designated portion of the system. Data collection, remote communications, demand limiting, and tenant billing are a few examples of the network options available to give the building owner increased system performance and superior building management capabilities.

Zoned systems meet the zone temperature control needs for many commercial applications. These systems utilize a microelectronic thermostat as a basis for individual zone control and typically build multiple-zone systems with constant volume (CV) or variable-air volume (VAV) units. Zoned systems can provide complete control of heating and cooling equipment and zone dampers in many types of HVAC systems.

PIC Rooftop Information — The PIC rooftop controls cycle evaporator-fan motor, compressors, and unloaders to maintain the proper temperature conditions. The controls also cycle condenser fans to maintain suitable head pressure. Safeties are continuously monitored to prevent the unit from operating under abnormal conditions. The controls provide control of economizer, power exhaust, and inlet guide vane actuators or variable frequency drives, and cycle or control heating as required.

A scheduling function, programmed by the user, controls the unit occupied/unoccupied schedule. The controls also allow the service person to operate a 'quick test' so that all the controlled components can be checked for proper operation.

The PIC controls are modular and use a processor module (PSIO1), 2 relay modules (DSIO1 and DSIO2), a control option module (PSIO2), and an accessory field-installed keypad and display module (HSIO).

Digital Air Volume (DAV) Linkage — Carrier rooftop units with PIC may also have a communication linkage with the VAV terminal units in a particular application. This linkage is called the DAV linkage. In order for this linkage to be possible, the individual VAV air terminals must be equipped with Carrier PIC controls and the air terminals must be linked by a Terminal System Manager (TSM). The TSM acts as the communication link between the VAV air terminal PICs and the rooftop unit. When the TSM is fully programmed and begins communication, the rooftop control begins using inputs from the TSM for rooftop unit control operation. This is automatic, and does not require a configuration change to the standard rooftop unit PIC.

MAJOR CONTROL COMPONENTS

General — The control system consists of the following components (see Fig. 2):
- standard processor module (PSIO 8088 or PSIO1)
- control options module (PSIO 8052 or PSIO2) (option and accessory)
- two standard high-voltage relay modules (DSIO1 and DSIO2)
- keypad and display module (HSIO) (accessory)
- enthalpy sensor
- thermistors (standard and accessory)
- pressure transducers (standard and accessory)
- accessory humidity sensors
- space temperature sensors (standard T-55 and accessory T-56)
- supply-air fan status switch
- check filter switch

PROCESSOR MODULE NO. 1 (Standard) — The PSIO1 module contains the factory-loaded software that monitors and processes the following inputs, outputs, and system information:

Inputs:
- transducers
- thermistors
- switches

Outputs:
- integrated economizer motor (4 to 20 mA)
- optional variable frequency drive or inlet guide vane actuator (4 to 20 mA)
- optional modulating power exhaust control (4 to 20 mA)
- heat stages 1 and 2 operation

⚠ CAUTION

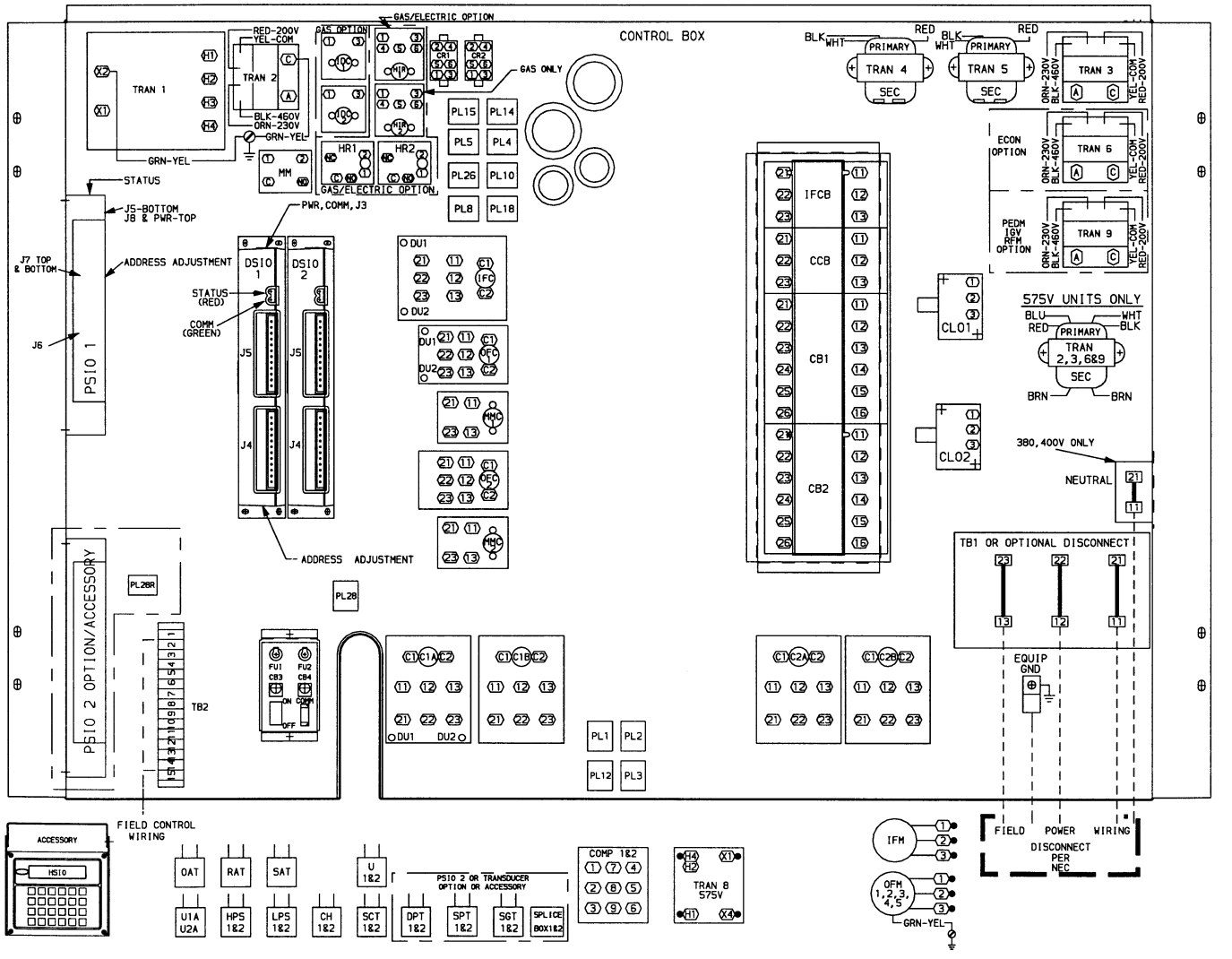
The PSIO1 module contains a specially-designed battery that provides power to maintain the module software in the event of unit power failure. DO NOT remove this battery, or system software will be lost if there is a unit power failure.

System Information:
- generates alert and alarm information (via transducer, thermistor, and sensor inputs)
- supports CCN (Carrier Comfort Network) communications
- supports digital air volume (DAV) interface

CONTROL OPTIONS MODULE — The PSIO2 module does not contain software. Through input and output channels on the hardware, it supports the sensors used for:
- suction thermistors
- humidity control
- outdoor-air cfm
- indoor-air quality (IAQ)
- smoke control
- superheat monitoring

In addition, the PSIO2 supplies the outputs (4 to 20 mA signal) for humidity and hydronic heating coil control, a discrete output for timed clock control (for outdoor building or parking lot lights), condenser fan staging, and a remote alert light.

The PSIO2 options module is available as a factory-installed option or as a field-installed accessory.



LEGEND

CCB	— Control Circuit Breaker	**HSIO**	— Keyboard and Display Module
CB	— Circuit Breaker	**IDC**	— Induced-Draft Contactor
CLO	— Compressor Lockout	**IFCB**	— Indoor Fan Circuit Breaker
CR	— Control Relay	**MM**	— Motormaster® Device
DSIO	— Module Relay	**NEC**	— National Electrical Code
DU	— Dummy Terminal	**OFC**	— Outdoor-Fan Contactor
EQUIP	— Equipment	**PL**	— Plug Assembly
FU	— Fuse	**PRI**	— Primary
GND	— Ground Connection	**PSIO**	— Processor Module
HIR	— Heat Interlock Relay	**TB**	— Terminal Block
HR	— Heater Relay	**TRAN**	— Transformer

Fig. 2 — Major Control Components in Control Box

HIGH-VOLTAGE RELAY MODULES (DSIO1 and DSIO2) — The DSIO modules close contacts to energize evaporator and condenser fan contactors. The modules also control compressor contactors, compressor unloaders, compressor crankcase heaters, heat interlock relay, and power exhaust contactor. Inputs to the DSIO module are the remote start/stop signal, compressor status (through the compressor lockout [CLO] relays), and high-pressure switches (safety circuits).

KEYPAD AND DISPLAY MODULE (HSIO) — This device consists of a keypad with 6 function keys, 5 operative keys, 12 numeric keys, and an alpha-numeric 2 line, 24 character per line display. Key usage is explained in Keypad and Display Module section on page 9. The HSIO is a field-installed accessory.

ECONOMIZER ACTUATORS — The PIC controls output a 4 to 20 mA signal to the optional economizer actuator in the unit to modulate it as required by the control algorithm. Economizer dampers are spring-return type actuators to allow automatic closing of the damper on power loss. The actuators have a maximum rotation of 160 degrees, and contain a series of DIP (dual, in-line package) switches so that the maximum rotation can be tailored for the damper that is being controlled.

VARIABLE FREQUENCY DRIVES — If variable frequency drives (VFD) are used for evaporator-fan control, the PSIO1 output may be used to control the VFD. Either factory-installed optional VFDs or field-supplied VFDs may be used.

INLET GUIDE VANES — If the inlet guide vanes (IGV) option is used for evaporator fan control, the PSIO1 output is used to control the IGV actuator.

MODULATING POWER EXHAUST — The PIC controls output a 4 to 20 mA signal to the power exhaust damper actuator in the unit to modulate the exhaust fan as required by the control algorithm.

Table 1 — Thermistors and Unit Operation Control Pressure Transducers

SENSOR	LOCATION AND FUNCTION	PART NO.
Unit Operation Control Pressure Transducers		
DPT1*	Compressor A located at the discharge service valve — Senses discharge pressure (replaces T3)	HK05ZG002
SPT1*	Compressor A located at the LPS connection on the compressor instead of LPS1 (low-pressure switch) — Sense suction pressure	
DPT2*	Compressor B located at the discharge service valve — Senses discharge pressure (replaces T4)	
SPT2*	Compressor B located at the LPS connection on compressor instead of LPS2 — Senses suction pressure	
Thermistors		
T1	Located in supply-air section — Senses supply-air temperature (SAT)	HH79NZ014† HH79NZ026**
T2	Located in return fan section, right hand side — Senses return-air temperature (RAT)	
T3	Located in condenser coil circuit no. 1 at the return bend end (034-048 units); or at the header end (054-074 units) — Senses saturated condensing temperature (SCT1)	HH79NZ013
T4	Located in condenser coil circuit no. 2 at the return bend end (034-048 units); or at the header end (054-074 units) — Senses saturated condensing temperature (SCT2)	
T5	Coiled at the corner post (034-048) or below main control box (054-074) — Senses outdoor-air temperature (OAT)	HH79NZ014† HH79NZ026**
T6	Located in compressor A suction service valve — Senses suction gas temperature (SGT1)	HH79NZ026
T7	Located in compressor B suction service valve — Senses suction gas temperature (SGT2)	

*Optional sensors which are included in control option module.
†Unit sizes 034-048.
**Unit sizes 054-074.

THERMISTORS AND REFRIGERANT PRESSURE TRANSDUCERS — The unit control system gathers information from the sensors to control the operation of the unit. The units use 5 standard and 2 additional accessory thermistors and up to 4 accessory pressure transducers to monitor various temperatures and pressures at selected points throughout the system. See Table 1.

FAN STATUS PRESSURE SWITCH — The Fan Status Switch (FSS) is a snap-acting SPDT switch. The switch senses the airflow supplied by the unit supply fan and provides the PSIO1 module with a 10-vdc discrete signal for fan status.

CHECK FILTER PRESSURE SWITCH — The Check Filter Switch (CFS) is a snap-acting SPDT switch. When dirty filter elements cause the pressure drop across the filter section to exceed the switch setting, the switch contacts close and send a discrete signal (5 vdc) to the PSIO1 module.

Optional and Accessory Control Components

SPACE TEMPERATURE SENSOR (T-55) — The T-55 Space Temperature Sensor (STS) is shipped inside the units in the main control box. The sensor is installed on a building interior wall to measure room air temperature. The T-55 also includes an override button on the front cover, to permit occupants to override the Unoccupied Schedule (if programmed). See Fig. 3.

SPACE TEMPERATURE SENSOR (T-56) (Use with CV Only) — The T-56 Space Temperature Sensor (a field-installed accessory) may be used on CV installations. This sensor includes a sliding scale on the front cover that permits an occupant to adjust the space temperature set point remotely. See Fig. 4.

HUMIDITY (RH) SENSORS — The accessory field-installed RH sensors measure relative humidity of the air within the occupied space, in the return-air ductwork and/or in the outdoor air hood. The RH sensors provide input signals to the PSIO2 (control options) module. There are two types of RH sensors available, wall-mounted or duct-mounted. Humidity sensors require separate and isolated 24-vac power source(s). See Fig. 5.

NOTE: Application also requires the installation of the control options module (PSIO2), available as a factory-installed option or field-installed accessory.

INDOOR AIR QUALITY (CO_2) SENSORS — The Indoor Air Quality sensor accessories monitor carbon dioxide levels. This information is used to modify the position of outdoor air dampers to admit more or less outdoor air to dilute indoor CO_2 levels. Two types of sensors are available. The wall sensor can be used to monitor conditions in the conditioned air space. The duct sensor monitors conditions in the return air duct. Both wall and duct sensors use infrared technology. The wall sensor is available with or without an LCD readout to show CO_2 levels in ppm. See Fig. 6.

NOTE: Application also requires the installation of the control options module (PSIO2), available as a factory-installed option or field-installed accessory.

OUTDOOR AIR VOLUME CONTROL — This feature ensures a continuous supply of outside air to the unit and the occupied space. The OAC (outdoor air control) monitors the outside air velocity pressure with a velocity probe and pressure transducer (included in the accessory package). See Fig. 7.

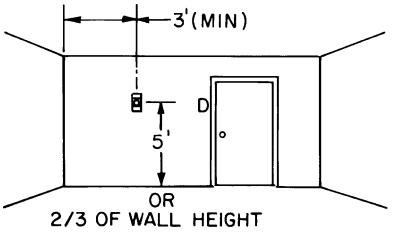
NOTE: Application also requires the installation of the control options module (PSIO2), available as a factory-installed option or field-installed accessory.

HUMIDIFIER DEVICES — The unit control is capable of controlling two different types of humidifier devices, a 1-step discrete step humidifier control (via a contact closure) or a proportional control humidifier control valve (with a 4 to 20 mA signal and an impedance not to exceed 600 ohms). Humidifier devices must be field-supplied and -installed, for location in ductwork outside the unit cabinet.

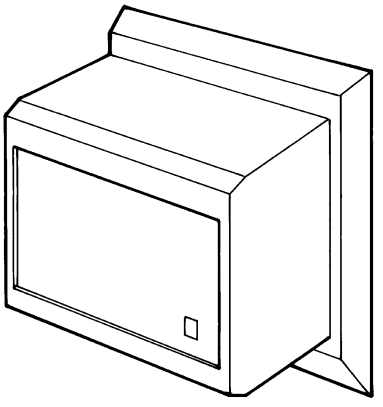
NOTE: Application also requires the installation of the control options module (PSIO2), available as a factory-installed option or field-installed accessory.

HYDRONIC COIL AND CONTROL VALVE — The unit control can provide a 4 to 20 mA proportional signal to a hydronic coil control valve. All hydronic coils and control valves must be field-supplied and -installed.

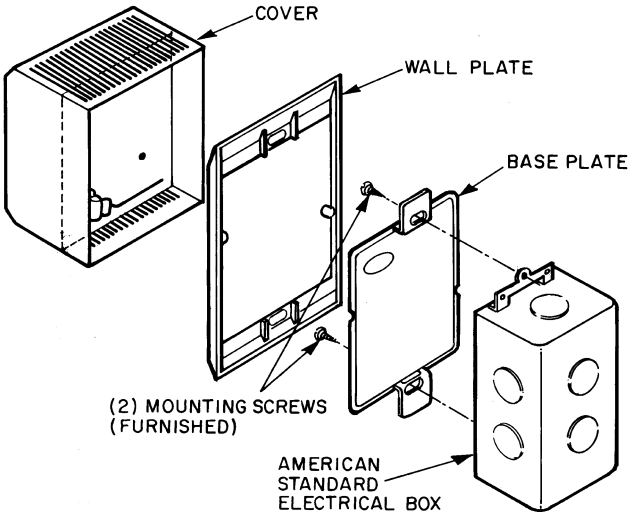
NOTE: Application also requires the installation of the control options module (PSIO2), available as a factory-installed option or field-installed accessory.



TYPICAL ROOM LOCATION



SENSOR COVER

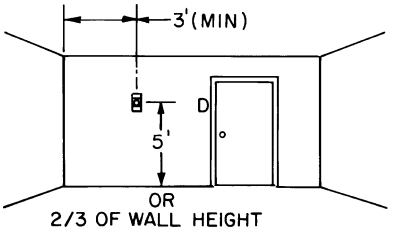


NEMA STANDARD ELECTRICAL BOX

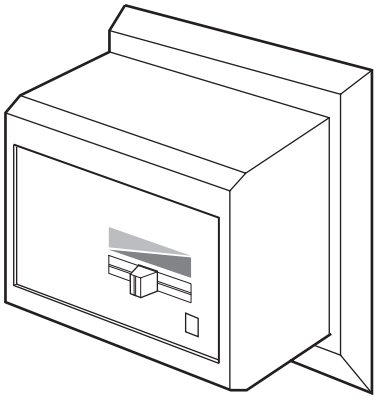
LEGEND

NEMA — National Electrical Manufacturers' Association

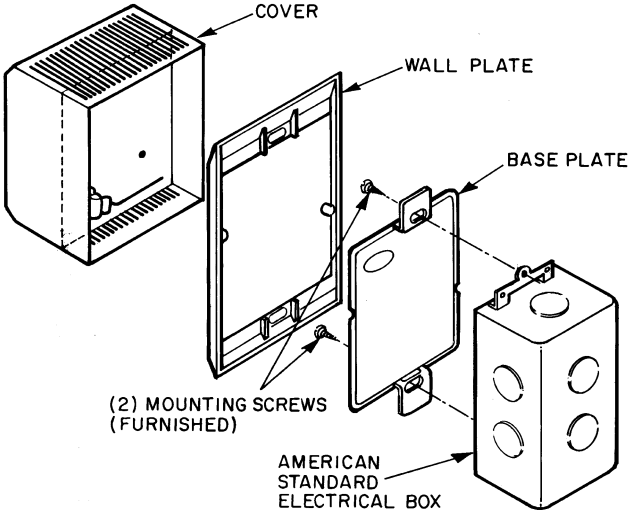
Fig. 3 — Space Temperature Sensor (T-55)



TYPICAL ROOM LOCATION



SENSOR COVER



NEMA STANDARD ELECTRICAL BOX

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NEMA — National Electrical Manufacturers' Association

Fig. 4 — Space Temperature Sensor (T-56)

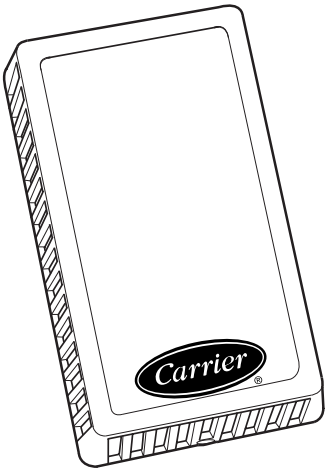


Fig. 5 — Space Humidity Sensor (P/N HL39ZZ001)

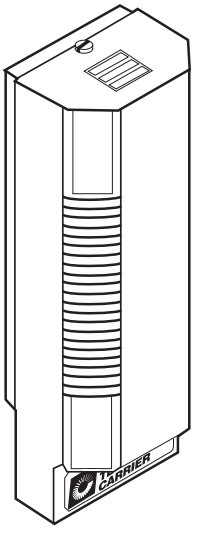


Fig. 6 — Air Quality (CO_2) Sensor (Wall-Mount Version Shown)

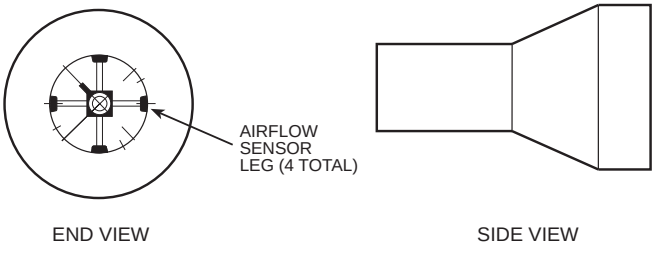


Fig. 7 — Outdoor Air Control Velocity Probe

CONTROLS AND FUNCTIONS

The internal logic circuits of the PIC controls consist essentially of seven sets of control loops that provide direction and control for the major unit systems. These seven major unit systems are:

- Cooling Stages
- Staged Heating
- Economizer Position
- Building Pressure
- Supply Fan Volume
- Heating Coil (position)
- Humidifier (staged or position)

Each of these unit systems is controlled by a set of logic loops. Each set consists of a ''Master Loop'' and a corresponding ''Submaster Loop.'' Each Master Loop surveys configuration inputs, time schedules, set points, and current operating conditions (via all available sensor inputs). From this information, each Master Loop will decide which functions are available within its own system group and which functions should be in operation. Each loop then calculates the required leaving condition from the unit that will be necessary to satisfy the set points consistent with current occupancy requirements. These required leaving condition values are called ''Submaster Reference Values'' (or SR). Typically the SR values are updated every two minutes by each Master Loop.

The Submaster Loops in the control system provide specific operating instructions to their specific unit functions. Each of these Submaster Loops receives a unique SR from its Master Loop. Each Submaster Loop then surveys its own control outputs for current status or position, and then generates appropriate changes in its own outputs that will produce the desired operation as determined by its Master Loop. Submaster Loops recompute their required outputs much more rapidly than do their Master Loops (typically every two seconds).

The following sections provide descriptions of the available functions of the unit control system that the users can select and configure for their own requirements. For each function, there is a brief description of what the feature is intended to do for the user, what additional hardware is required to use the feature, an expanded sequence of operation, instructions on configuring the function, and any formulae used by the Master Loop for determining the appropriate Submaster Reference Values for this algorithm.

Definitions

ALGORITHM — A series of instructions that translate an input value into a specific set of output commands that will modify the operation of the system, until the modified system operation satisfies the required input command value.

DEMAND TERM — Difference between desired position or value and current position or value. (Control designers also refer to this as an ''error term.'')

PID (Proportional Integrated Derivative) — A calculation process that considers the difference between desired condition (set point) and current condition (actual value), plus the direction of change (increasing or decreasing) and the rate of change (is the difference between set point and actual condition changing at increasing rate or slowing rate). A PID process will attempt to reverse a change quickly when needed or ''soft-land'' a change that is already approaching its set point without overshooting the set point.

FORCED VALUE — A submaster reference value that overwrites a calculated value from a function master loop or a real value direct from a sensor. Forced values may be generated by another control function (example: Fire Shutdown) or by service personnel in order to achieve an override or test function.

GAIN — A parameter or correction factor used in a control loop calculation that adjusts the responsiveness and sensitivity of the control loop.

Accessing the Control System (HSIO)

KEYPAD AND DISPLAY MODULE (HSIO) — The keypad and display module HSIO (human sensory input/output) is a field-installed accessory. The HSIO provides unit function information at the unit. See Fig. 8. The module consists of a keypad with 6 function keys, 5 operative keys, 10 numeric keys (0 through 9). The display is a 2-line, backlit, alpha-numeric liquid crystal display (LCD). Each line of the LCD shall display up to 24 characters (with expanded scrolling display capability). The HSIO module contains an RJ-14 data cable connection for simple installation on unit or a remote site. Module is powered by the 24-v control circuit of the unit. Key usage is explained in Table 2. Each function has one or more subfunctions as shown in Table 3.

STANDBY/RUN MODE — Unit operation is controlled by the status of the run/standby mode on the HSIO. To access the mode, press 1 1 STAT on the HSIO keypad, and then press ▼. The HSIO will display either STBY YES (unit in standby mode) or STBY NO (unit in run status).

SUMMARY DISPLAY — Whenever the keypad has not been used for 10 minutes, the display will automatically switch to an alternating summary display. This display has 5 parts, shown below, which alternate in continuous rotating sequence.

Display	Expansion (Press EXPN EDIT)
TUE 12:45	TODAY IS TUE, TIME IS 12:45 PM
MODE 23	MODE IS UNOCCUPIED HEAT
COOL 1	COOLING STAGES 1
HEAT 1	HEATING STAGES 1
2 ALARMS	THERE ARE 2 ALARMS

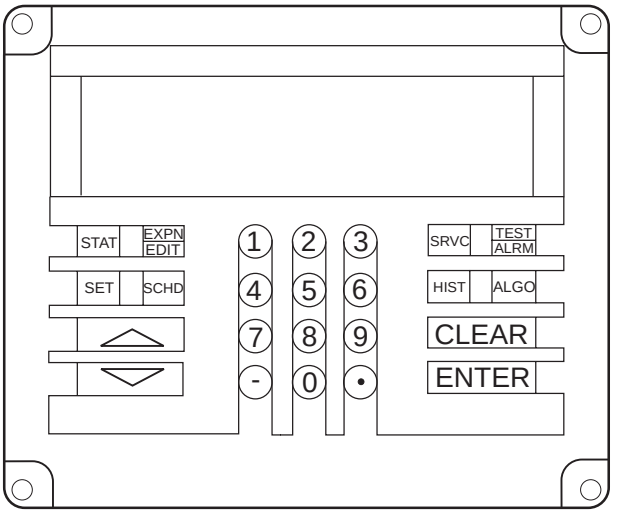


Fig. 8 — Keypad and Display Module

Table 2 — HSIO Keypad Key Usage

FUNCTION KEYS	USE
STAT	Status — To display diagnostic codes and current operating information about the unit.
TEST ALRM	Quick Test — To check inputs and outputs for proper operation.
HIST	History — To check most recent alarms.
SRVC	Service — To enter specific unit configuration information.
SET	Set Point — To enter operating set points and day/time information.
SCHD	Schedule — To enter occupied/unoccupied schedules for unit operation.
OPERATIVE KEYS	**USE**
EXPN EDIT	Expand Display — To display a non-abbreviated expansion of the display.
CLEAR	Clear — To clear the screen and return to previous display. Also used to enter data value of zero.
▲	Up Arrow — To return to previous display position.
▼	Down Arrow — To advance to next display position.
ENTER	To enter data.

NOTE: The ALGO key is not used with these units.

ACCESSING FUNCTIONS AND SUBFUNCTIONS — The functions and subfunctions are shown in Table 3. See Table 4 for a procedure on how to access these functions.

OPERATING MODE DISPLAY — The operating mode codes are displayed to indicate the operating status of the unit at a given time. To enter the Modes subfunction, press 3 and STAT. Use ▼ to determine if more than one mode is in effect. See Table 5 for a list of the modes and mode names.

LOGON AND LOGOFF/PASSWORD — Password access is required when entering any subfunction under the SERVICE group. The user configuration inputs are located in the Service subfunctions. To Log On, enter the password. When configuration checks and changes are completed, enable the Data Reset function and then Log off. To logon to the Service function, perform the actions in Table 6.

DATA RESET — Whenever a configuration in the Factory Configuration group (Service function, Subfunction 3) has been changed by the user or service person, it is necessary to enable the Data Reset function before the control will recognize these changes in configuration instructions. To enable Data Reset, enter Data Reset by pressing 3 SRVC . Scroll down until the HSIO displays the letters DTRS. Press 1 and ENTER.

DESCRIPTION	HOW TO CONFIGURE	SET POINT	RANGE
Enable Data Reset	3 SRVC	DTRS	Select 1 , ENTER

CHANGING DISPLAY FOR METRIC UNITS — To change the display of the HSIO from English to Metric units, enter Service subfunction 5 by pressing 5 and SRVC. Scroll down until the HSIO displays UNITS. Select desired units of measure. To select Imperial (English), press 0 and ENTER. To select Metric, press 1 and ENTER. See Table 7.

Table 3 — HSIO Keypad and Display Module Functions and Subfunctions

SUB FUNCTION NO.	FUNCTIONS					
	Status STAT	**History** HIST	**Schedule** SCHD	**Service** SRVC	**Set Point** SET	**Test** TEST ALRM
1	Current Alarms	Alarms	Occupied Mode Override (Unit)	Log on and Log off	System Set Point	Test of Inputs
2	Current Alerts	Maintenance	Period 1 (Unit)	Software Version	Demand Limit	Analog Outputs
3	Current Operating Modes	—	Period 2 (Unit)	Factory Configuration	Current Time	Discrete Outputs
4	Capacity Stages	—	Period 3 (Unit)	Bus Address	Daylight Savings Time	Test Compressors
5	Current Operating Set Points	—	Period 4 (Unit)	Units of Measure	Configure Holiday	Test Heat
6	System Temperatures	—	Period 5 (Unit)	User Configuration	—	Exit Test
7	System Pressures	—	Period 6 (Unit)	Heating Coil	—	—
8	Inputs	—	Period 7 (Unit)	Cooling	—	—
9	Analog Outputs	—	Period 8 (Unit)	Duct Pressure	—	—
10	Discrete Outputs	—	Occupied Mode 2 Override (TDO)	Economizer	—	—
11	Run/ Standby	—	Period 1 (TDO)	Staged Heat	—	—
12	—	—	Period 2 (TDO)	Nighttime Free Cool	—	—
13	—	—	Period 3 (TDO)	Adaptive Optimal Start/Stop	—	—
14	—	—	Period 4 (TDO)	Temperature Reset	—	—
15	—	—	Period 5 (TDO)	Configure Loadshed	—	—
16	—	—	Period 6 (TDO)	Configure IAQ	—	—
17	—	—	Period 7 (TDO)	Configure Humidity	—	—
18	—	—	Period 8 (TDO)	Building Pressure	—	—
19	—	—	—	Alert Limits	—	—
20	—	—	—	Service History	—	—
21	—	—	—	Service Maintenance Alarm	—	—
22	—	—	—	Override History	—	—

LEGEND

IAQ — Indoor-Air Quality
TDO — Timed Discrete Output

Table 4 — Accessing Functions and Subfunctions

OPERATION	KEYPAD ENTRY	DISPLAY	DESCRIPTION
To access a function, press the subfunction number and the function name key. The display will show the subfunction group. To move to the other elements, scroll up or down using the arrow keys.	4 STAT	STAGES	Current stages
	▼	COOL X	Cooling stages
	▼	CPC X	Cooling percent capacity
	▼	HEAT X	Heating stages
	▼	HPC X	Heating percent capacity
	▼	SMZ X	SUM/Z ratio
When the last element in a subfunction has been displayed, the subfunction group name will be repeated.	▼	STAGES	Current stages
To move to the next subfunction, it is not necessary to use the subfunction number; pressing the function name key will advance the display through all subfunctions within a function and then back to the first.	STAT	SETPOINT	Current operating set point
	STAT	TEMPS	System temperatures
	STAT	PRESSURE	System pressures
	STAT	INPUTS	System inputs
	STAT	ANLGOUT	Analog outputs
	STAT	OUTPUTS	Discrete outputs
	STAT	STANDBY	Standby/run mode
To move to another function, either press the function name key for the desired function (display will show the first subfunction) or Access a particular subfunction by using the subfunction number and the function name key.	HIST	ALRMHST	Alarm history
	2 HIST	MTN/HIS	Maintenance history

Table 5 — Mode Numbers and Names (3 STAT)

MODE NUMBER	MODE NAME
21	Supply-Air Temperature Reset (VAV Only)
22	Demand Limit
23	Unoccupied Heating
24	Unoccupied Cooling
25	Standby
26	Optimal Start
27	Unoccupied
28	Indoor-Air Quality Purge
29	Optimal Stop
30	Occupied Heating
31	Occupied Cooling
32	Occupied Fan Only
33	Nighttime Free Cooling
34	Pressurization
35	Evacuation
36	Smoke Purge
37	Fire Shutdown
38	Timed Override
39	Digital Air Volume Control
40	Quick Test
41	High Humidity Override

NOTE: Optimal start will initiate both mode 26 (optimal start) and mode 30 (occupied heating).

Table 6 — Logging On and Off to Service Function

Action	Keypad Entry	Display	Description
LOG ON	1 SRVC	LOG ON	Enter password followed by ENTER
Enter Password	1 1 1 1 ENTER	LOGGEDON	Logged on okay
LOGOFF	▼	LOG OFF	Press ENTER to log off
Confirm	ENTER	LOGD OFF	Logged off okay

Table 7 — Configuring Units of Measure in Display

DESCRIPTION	HOW TO CONFIGURE	SET POINT	RANGE
Select Units of Measure	5 SRVC	UNITS	Metric = 1; English (Imperial) = 0

Basic System Functions — The unit control system provides over 35 separate unit system and unit control functions. Descriptions of these functions (including purpose of the function, necessary additional hardware, configuration, and operating sequence) have been arranged into 11 separate groups, with each group representing similar topics. These groups are: Basic Systems, Service, Schedules, Economizer and Power Exhaust, Smoke Control, Special Ventilation, Dehumidification and Humidifier, Supply Fan Volume and VAV Control, Remote Controls, Special Systems, and CCN Applications.

BASIC SYSTEMS — The basic control systems group of the unit controls include Standby, Supply Fan Interlock and Operation, Cooling Stage Control, and Staged Heat Control.

System Type — The unit control system is field-configurable for Variable Air Volume (VAV) or Constant Volume (CV) air systems. For VAV systems, the control will maintain the unit supply-air temperature (SAT) at the user configured set point, with continuous fan operation during Occupied periods. For CV systems, the control will maintain space temperature at the user configured space temperature set point during Occupied periods.

To check and modify the configuration, the Service function is used. Press 1 SRVC ENTER to logon to the Service function. Enter the password. Press 3 SRVC to enter into the Factory Configuration subfunction. Use ▼ to scroll down to TYPE. The configuration value will be shown (0 = CV, 1 = VAV). Enter new value if appropriate. Press 0 and ENTER for CV operation. Press 1 and ENTER for VAV operation. If reconfigured, enable Data Reset. Logoff when completed (unless other Service functions are to be performed).

If configuring unit for Constant Volume operation, the Fan Operation Type (Continous Fan or Auto Fan) must be configured for use in Occupied time schedules. To configure the Fan Operation Type, enter the Service function. Logon, if required. Press 6 SRVC to enter the User Configuration subfunction. Scroll down to Fan Mode (FANM). Select the desired mode (Continuous = 1, Auto = 0), by pressing 0 or 1 and ENTER. Log off when completed.

Heat Type — Heat type is configured at the factory when factory-installed gas heating or electric heaters are installed. If there is no heating element, the control will be configured for No Heat. If field-installed heating will be controlled by the unit controls, refer to the Hydronic Heating section on page 30 for information on modifying this configuration value.

To check Heat Type:, log on to the Service function by pressing 1 SRVC. Enter the password. Press 3 SRVC to enter the Factory Configuration subfunction. Scroll down to the Heat Type configuration (HEAT). Check value. A value of 0 = None, 1 = Water/Steam, 2 = Electric Heat, and 3 = Gas Heat. Press the number 0, 1, 2, or 3 and ENTER to reconfigure. If reconfigured, enable Data Reset. Logout when complete.

STANDBY — Standby is used to disable the unit during installation or service. A unit in Standby mode indicates the unit control has been disabled, for purposes of shipping and start-up or for service activity. A unit which is not in Standby (equivalent to RUN status) indicates unit control has been enabled. The unit will operate according to occupancy schedules and function set points. Standby is Mode 25.

NOTE: Units are shipped from the factory in Standby (''STBY YES'') mode. Installers must exit Standby to start unit (by using the HSIO or by using the Remote Start option).

During ''STANDBY YES'' status, the unit control will stop all functions. All attempted communication from a CCN network to the unit will be blocked.

During ''STANDBY NO'' status, the unit control will operate according to occupancy schedules and appropriate set points for any and all available functions.

> IMPORTANT: There is an exception to the Standby status. All Smoke Control functions are active at all times. If any of the fire/smoke modes become active, the unit will be controlled with a Force Priority ″FIRE″ regardless of RUN/STANDBY/TEST state. Remote Start input will also override STANDBY OFF status.

Configuration — To enter into Standby mode, press 1 1 STAT to enter the Status function and the Standby subfunction. Press 1 ENTER to enter standby mode.

To exit Standby mode, press 1 1 STAT to enter the Status function and the Standby subfunction. A ''1'' will displayed to show Standby mode is on. Press CLEAR ENTER to exit standby mode. See Table 8.

SUPPLY FAN — The Supply Fan Operation Type feature allows user configuration for type of fan operation during Occupied time periods on CV units. The supply fan control function provides confirmation of operation of the fan to other unit functions. The fan status pressure switch is checked and then status is communicated to other modes (where confirmation of fan operation is required before a function algorithm may initiate other functions). No additional hardware is required.

Sequence of Operation (VAV) — During Occupied periods, the control will energize the supply fan contactor. The contactor will close, energizing supply fan motor. The fan wheel will turn. The airflow switch (differential pressure switch) contacts close, providing discrete input (DI) to Channel 12 (Closed = Fan ON). Fan operation will continue through the Occupied period.

During Unoccupied period with demand, the control will energize the fan contactor when demand is sensed. After fan status is confirmed, operating routines will commence. When demand is removed, routines will end and fan will shut off.

Sequence of Operation (CV, Continuous Fan) — During Occupied periods, the control will energize the supply fan contactor. The contactor will close, energizing supply fan motor. The fan wheel will turn. The airflow switch (differential pressure switch) contacts close, providing discrete input (DI) to Channel 12 (Closed = Fan ON). Fan operation will continue through the Occupied period.

During Unoccupied period with demand, the control will energize the fan contactor when demand is sensed. After fan status is confirmed, operating routines will commence. When demand is removed, routines will end and fan will shut off.

Sequence of Operation (CV, Automatic Fan) — The fan will be turned OFF during an Occupied period when there is no demand for heating or cooling operation. When demand is sensed, the control will energize fan contactor and fan status will be confirmed. When demand is removed, routines will terminate and fan will be shut off.

Configuration —To configure the Fan Operation Type, enter the Service function. Logon, if required. Press 6 SRVC to enter the User Configuration subfunction. Scroll down to Fan Mode (FANM). Select the desired mode (Continuous = 1, Auto = 0), by pressing 0 or 1 and ENTER. Log off when completed. See Table 9.

COOLING — The cooling control loop is used to calculate the desired supply-air temperature needed to satisfy the space temperature (CV) or the supply air set point (VAV). The calculated CCSR is then used by the capacity algorithm (cooling submaster loop) to control the required number of cooling stages. See Table 10 for cooling control operation definitions.

Occupied/Unoccupied Cooling Modes

NOTE: Occupied Cooling Mode is 31. Unoccupied Cooling Mode is 24.

The Cooling Control routine determines the staging of the available compressors and unloaders to maintain space comfort conditions. Cooling cycle is available during the Occupied period, during Optimal Start routine, and during the Unoccupied period (if Unoccupied Cooling function has been enabled). Cooling Control may be overridden by Dehumidification mode (if enabled) when conditions warrant.

For full VAV operation, a T-55 space Temperature sensor is required (factory-supplied, field-installed). For CV operation, a Space Sensor (T-55 [factory-supplied, field-installed] or T-56 [field-supplied, field-installed]) is required.

Sequence of Operation, Occupied Cooling (VAV) — The economizer cycle must not be permitted or, if permitted, the outside air damper position must be open to 90% or higher. For VAV operation the supply fan must be ON for cooling control to operate and the unit must not be in heating mode. The Master Loop will survey occupancy status, SASP and any SAT Reset command, then issue CCSR to Cooling Submaster Loop (CSL). The CSL surveys actual SAT, then calculates number of capacity stages required to produce the CCSR leaving the unit. Stages of cooling capacity are initiated. The time delay between stages in increasing demand is 90 seconds. As actual SAT approaches CCSR value, stages are released. Minimum time delay between stages on decreasing demand is 90 seconds.

NOTE: Demand for heating has priority and Master Loop will either terminate existing or prevent initiation of Cooling Cycle by issuing a CCSR at the maximum limit. This will cause CSL to select zero stages of cooling capacity.

Sequence of Operation, Occupied Cooling (CV) — The economizer cycle must not be permitted or, if permitted, the outside air damper position must be open to 90% or higher. The supply fan must be ON for cooling control to operate. The Master Loop will survey Space Temp and Space Temp Offset inputs, then calculate CCSR value. The CSL surveys actual SAT, then calculates number of capacity stages required to satisfy space load. Stages of cooling capacity are initiated. (From zero stages, there will be a 1.5 to 3 minute delay before first stage is initiated.)

Unoccupied Cooling — The Unoccupied Cooling function is similar to Occupied Cooling except for the following: the supply fan will be OFF as demand is initiated, the Master Loop will start Supply Fan and fan status must be proved as ON, the control set point will be the Unoccupied Cooling set point (UCSP), and at the end of the cooling cycle, the supply fan will be turned OFF.

Configure Cooling Set Points — To configure cooling set points, enter the Set Point function and the Set Point subfunction by pressing 1 and SET . To select the Occupied Cooling set point, scroll down to OCSP. The current set point value will be displayed. The default is 78 F. The range of acceptable values is 55 to 80 F. To change the set point, press the numbers of the new set point (example: 7 4) and then press ENTER.

To select the Unoccupied Cooling set point, scroll down to UCSP. The current set point value will be displayed. The default is 90 F. The range of acceptable values is 75 to 95 F. To change the set point, press the numbers of the new set point (example: 8 4) and then press ENTER.

To select the Supply Air Temperature set point, scroll down to SASP. The current set point value will be displayed. The default is 55 F. The range of acceptable values is 45 to 70 F. To change the set point, press the numbers of the new set point (example: 6 0) and then press ENTER. See Table 11.

Cooling Algorithms

VAV: CCSR = MSAS = SASP + RESET

CV: CCSR = PID function on (Demand term)

where (Demand term) = OCSP + STO - SPT

Overrides

First Stage and Slow Change Override: — The first stage override reduces cycling on the first stage of capacity. The slow change override prevents the addition or subtraction of another stage of capacity if the SAT is close to the set point and gradually moving towards the set point.

Low Temperature Override — The low temperature override function protects against rapid load decreases by removing a stage every 30 seconds when required, based on temperature and the temperature rate of change.

High Temperature Override — The high temperature override function protects against rapid load increases by adding a stage once every 60 seconds as required, based on temperature and temperature rate of change.

Table 8 — Configuring STANDBY OFF (“Run”)/STANDBY ON

DESCRIPTION	HOW TO CONFIGURE	SET POINT	RANGE
Exit STANDBY (Place in “Run”)	1 1 STAT	STBY	Select CLEAR or . , ENTER Display: STBY NO
Enter STANDBY	1 1 STAT	STBY	Select 1 , ENTER Display: STBY YES

Table 9 — Configuring Fan Operation (CV)

DESCRIPTION	HOW TO CONFIGURE	SET POINT	RANGE
Select Auto or Continuous Operation (CV only)	6 SRVC	FANM	Auto = 0; Cont = 1*

*If value changed, enable Data Reset before leaving 3 SRVC.

Table 10 — Cooling Control Operation Definitions

ITEM	DEFINITION
CCSR	Cooling Control Submaster Reference
CV	Constant Volume
LIMT	Reset Limit
MSAS	Modified Supply-Air Set Point
OCSP	Occupied Cooling Set Point (Space Set Point)
OHSP	Occupied Heating Set Point (Space Set Point)
PID	Proportional, Integral, Derivative Controls
RESET	Supply Air Temperature Reset Value (Based on Space Temperature)
RTIO	Reset Ratio
SASP	Supply Air Set Point
SAT	Supply Air Temperature
SATRESET	Supply Air Temperature Reset Value (Based on 2 to 10 v Input)
SATRV	Input Voltage to Control Reset (VAV) or Offset (CV)
SPT	Space Temperature
STO	Space Temperature Offset
SUM	Proportional PID Parameter Based on Temperature
VAV	Variable Air Volume
Z	Calculated Integral Limit Based on Temperature Rise Per Stage

Table 11 — Configuring Cooling (CV/VAV) and Space Temperature Reset (VAV Only)

DESCRIPTION	HOW TO CONFIGURE AT HISO	SET POINT	RANGE
Unit Type	3 SRVC	TYPE	CV = 0; VAV = 1*
Supply Air Set Point (VAV only)	1 SET	SASP	45 to 70 F (7 to 21 C)
Occupied Cooling Set Point	1 SET	OCSP	55 to 80 F (13 to 27 C)
Unoccupied Cooling Set Point	1 SET	UCSP	75 to 95 F (24 to 35 C)
Enable Supply Air Reset (VAV only)	6 SRVC	RSEN	Enable = 1; Disable = 0
Reset Ratio	1 4 SRVC	RTIO	0 to 10 F (0 to 5.6 C)
Reset Limit	1 4 SRVC	LIMT	0 to 20 F (0 to 11 C)

*If value changed, enable Data Reset before leaving 3 SRVC.

HEATING — The Staged Heating Control routine determines the staging of the available heating system to maintain space comfort conditions. The heating cycle is available during the Occupied period (for all CV units, and for VAV units when enabled), during Optimal Start/Morning Warm-up routine, and during the Unoccupied period. A modified Heating function is also available during Dehumidification and Reheat functions. This function provides control of two stages of factory-installed gas or electric heat, via channels 17 and 18.

Occupied Heating is Mode 30. Unoccupied Heating is Mode 23.

On VAV units, Heating control will maintain set point temperature at the Return Air Temperature sensor. On CV units, Heating Control will prevent the space temperature from falling below the Heating set point. Heating control definitions are shown in Table 12.

NOTE: On VAV units, VAV terminals must be fully open during heating operation. The HIR (heat interlock relay) function provides a control signal to the VAV terminals to move to Heating-Open positions. The HIR is energized whenever Heating mode is active.

For CV heating operation, a Space sensor (T-55 factory-supplied, field-installed or T-56 field-supplied, field-installed) is required.

NOTE: If heat type is electric, all compressor stages must be off before Heating control is permitted.

Table 12 — Heating Control Operation Definitions

ITEM	DEFINITION
CV	Constant Volume
HD	Heat Demand (Degrees F for Staged Heat and Percent for Modulating)
HS	Heating Stages
HSR	Heating Submaster Reference
OAT	Outdoor Air Temperature
OHEN	Occupied Heat Enable/Disable
OHSP	Occupied Heating Set Point (Space Set Point)
PID	Proportional, Integral, Derivative Controls
RAT	Return-Air Temperature
SATRV	STO Reset Value (Based on 2 to 10 v Input)
SHSMG	Staged Heating Submaster Gain
SHSR	Staged Heating Submaster Reference
SPT	Space Temperature
STO	Space Temperature Offset (CV Only)
UHSP	Unoccupied Heating Set Point
VAV	Variable Air Volume

VAV Units Occupied Heating — Occupied Heat must be enabled for Heating control to operate during Occupied periods. The supply fan must be ON before Heating control can start. Fan Status is determined by closure of contacts at Fan Status switch. The RAT must be less than Occupied Heat Set point. The Master Loop (ML) checks the RAT and OHSP, and then issues a Heating Submaster Reference value (SHSR) to the Heating Submaster Loop (HSL). The HSL compares SHSR to actual SAT, then calculates number of heating stages required to deliver the SHSR. Heating stages are initiated. Heat Interlock Relays are energized, initiating signal to room terminals to move to heating position. As RAT approaches OHSP, the HSL will deactivate stages of heating.

Gas Heat Units — If the RAT decreases below OHSP, then the heating cycle will be initiated immediately, even if the cooling cycle is already operating (cooling stages at one or higher). The ML will issue a forced value to the Cooling Submaster Loop (CSL) (at high limit value). This will drive cooling stages back to zero stages (at minimum time delay between stages). Simultaneous operation of heating and cooling cycles may be observed during transition. Once OHSP is satisfied by RAT, heating will terminate and cooling cycle will restart. The Reheat function will activate Heating control with concurrent operation of compressor stages.

CV Units Occupied Heating —If Auto Fan mode has been configured, the fan will be OFF when there is no demand for heating. When space temperature falls below OHSP, the following conditions will occur:

1. If the fan is configured for AUTO, the fan relay will be energized, and Air Switch contacts will close, confirming fan operation.
2. The ML compares SPT to OHSP, calculates SHSR value and issues it to HSL.
3. The HSL compares SHSR to actual SAT, and calculates number of heating stages required to satisfy space temperature.
4. The HSL initiates heating stages.
5. Heating stages are deactivated as SPT approaches, then equals OHSP.
6. If the fan is configured for AUTO, the fan contactor will be deenergized when SPT equals OHSP and the fan is deenergized.

Unoccupied Heating (VAV and CV Units) — During unoccupied heating:

1. The fan will be OFF when there is no demand for heating.
2. Demand is initiated when the RAT falls below UHSP (VAV units) or when space temperature falls below UHSP (CV units).
3. The fan contactor will be energized, and Air Switch contacts will close, confirming fan operation.
4. The ML compares RAT (VAV) or SPT (CV) to UHSP, calculates SHSR value, and issues it to the HSL.
5. The HSL compares SHSR to actual SAT, and then calculates number of heating stages required to satisfy space temperature.
6. The HSL initiates the heating stages.
7. The heating stages are deactivated as SPT approaches, then equals UHSP.
8. The fan contactor will deenergize when RAT (VAV) or SPT (CV) equals UHSP, then the fan stops.

Configuration of Electric Heat — If accessory electric heat has been installed (50FP,JP only), the control configuration must be reconfigured for electric heat. See Table 13.

NOTE: Electric heat is not available on 50FB,FPX,FPY,JB, JPX,JPY,NB,NP units.

Configuration of Heating Set Points — To configure heating set points, enter the Set Point function and the Set Point subfunction by pressing [1] and [SET]. To select the Occupied Heating set point, scroll down to OHSP. The current set point value will be displayed. The default is 68 F. The range of acceptable values is 55 to 80 F. To change the set point, press the numbers of the new set point (example: [7] [4]) and then press [ENTER].

To select the Unoccupied Heating set point, scroll down to UHSP. The current set point value will be displayed. The default is 55 F. The range of acceptable values is 40 to 80 F. To change the set point, press the numbers of the new set point (example: 5 0) and then press ENTER.

To enable Occupied Heating (VAV units) press 1 SRVC. Enter the password. Press 6 SRVC to enter into the User Configuration subfunction. Scroll down to OHEN (Occupied Heating Enable). The current configuration will be displayed (0 = disabled, 1 = enabled). The default is disabled. To change the configuration, press the number of the new configuration (example: 1) and then press ENTER. See Table 13.

Heating Algorithms — SRV Formula:

SHSR = PID function on (Demand term)

where

VAV: (Demand term)
= Heating set point − Return-Air Temperature

CV: (Demand term)
= Heating set point − Space Temperature

Service Group — This group includes Alerts and Alarms, and Quick Test.

ALERTS AND ALARMS — Alerts and alarms are features of the unit controls that facilitate diagnostics and troubleshooting activity.

Alerts — Alerts are initiated by the unit control when it detects that a sensor condition has gone outside user-configured criteria for aeceptable range. Alerts are available for:

- Space Temperature/Occupied
- Space Temperature/Unoccupied
- Supply-Air Temperature
- Return-Air Temperature
- Outdoor-Air Temperature
- Relative Humidity
- Outdoor Air Relative Humidity
- Static Pressure
- Building Pressure
- Outdoor Air CFM
- Indoor Air Quality/Service Maintenance (accrued run time since last service call)

To view Alerts, press 2 STAT. Scroll for active alerts.

Configuration — To configure Alert set points, press 1 9 SRVC to enter the Alert Limits subfunction. Scroll to the desired alert. Enter new value. See Table 14 for default values and available ranges. See Table 15 for alert reset criteria.

Alarms — Alarms are initiated by the unit control when it detects that a sensor input value is outside its valid range (indicating a defective device or connection that prevents full unit operation), that an output has not functioned as expected, or that a safety device has tripped. Current (still active) alarms are maintained in the Status function (subfunction 1). Up to 9 of the last (current and reset) alarms are stored in the History function.

Alarms are also broadcast to the CCN Building Supervisor. There are 40 separate Alarms possible from the unit controls. For a detailed explanation of each alarm, refer to the Troubleshooting section.

QUICK TEST — The Quick Test mode permits service technician to initiate a test of all inputs and outputs from the unit control system. The test, initiated and controlled from the HSIO, forces all outputs with a service priority. All service priorities are removed on exit from the Quick Test. Quick Test is Mode 40. An accessory HSIO module must be connected to the unit to initiate quick test.

Sequence of Operation

1. Place unit in Standby mode (displays STBY YES).
2. Enter desired TEST subfunction.
3. Scroll down to desired test.
4. Press ENTER to initiate test.
5. Input test will display the current sensor input value (if analog-type) or contact status (if discrete-type).
6. Individual Output tests will cause discrete outputs to be enabled, or will cause analog outputs to be cycled to specific output values. Each output will be disabled by selecting next output using the ▲ or ▼ keys. To enable an output test, press ENTER.
7. Exiting TEST will remove all previously applied forces.

Table 13 — Configuring Heating (VAV/CV)

DESCRIPTION	HOW TO CONFIGURE AT HSIO	SET POINT	RANGE
Type of Heat	3 SRVC	HEAT	Electric = 2* Gas = 3 Hydronic = 1 None = 0
Enable Occupied Heating (VAV only)	6 SRVC	OHEN	Enable = 1; Disable = 0
Occupied Heating Set Point	1 SET	OHSP	55 to 80 F (13 to 27 C)
Unoccupied Heating Set Point	1 SET	UHSP	40 to 80 F (4 to 27 C)

*If value changed, enable Data Reset before leaving 3 SRVC.

NOTE: Occupied Heating Set Point serves as ''Morning Warm-Up Set Point.''

Table 14 — Sensor Set Point Alert Limits and Default Values

NAME	DESCRIPTION	STAT SUBFUNCTION	OCCUPIED SPACE STATUS	ALERT DEFAULT (LOW)	ALERT DEFAULT (HIGH)	LOW LIMIT	HIGH LIMIT
BP	Building pressure	7 Pressure	Occupied	−0.25 in. wg	0.25 in. wg	-0.5 in. wg	0.5 in. wg
IAQ	Indoor-Air Quality	8 Inputs	Occupied	0 ppm	800 ppm	0 ppm	5000 ppm
OAC	Outdoor-Air Cfm	8 Inputs	Occupied	0 cfm	50,000 cfm	0 cfm	50,000 cfm
OARH	Outdoor-Air Relative Humidity	8 Inputs	Occupied/ Unoccupied	0%	100%	0%	100%
OAT	Outdoor-Air Temp	6 Temps	Occupied/ Unoccupied	−40 F	125 F	−40 F	245 F
RAT*	Return-Air Temp	6 Temps	Occupied	60 F	90 F	−40 F	245 F
			Unoccupied	35 F	120 F	−40 F	245 F
RH*	Relative Humidity	8 Inputs	Occupied/ Unoccupied	0%	100%	0%	100%
SAT*	Supply-Air Temp	6 Temps	Occupied	45 F	180 F	−40 F	245 F
			Unoccupied	35 F	180 F	−40 F	245 F
SP*	Static Pressure	7 Pressure	Occupied/ Unoccupied	0.0 in. wg	2.0 in. wg	0.0 in. wg	5.0 in. wg
SPT*	Space Temperature	6 Temps	Occupied	65 F	80 F	−10 F	245 F
			Unoccupied	45 F	100 F	−10 F	245 F

LEGEND

ppm — parts per million

*Once the unit changes from Unoccupied to Occupied mode, a programmed delay of 30 minutes takes place before any alert will be generated.

Table 15 — Alert Criteria Reset Value for Return to Normal

NAME	DESCRIPTION	CONSTANT VALUE
BP	Actual Space Pressure	None
IAQ	Indoor-Air Quality	None
OAC	Constant Outdoor-Air Cfm	None
OARH	Outdoor-Air Relative Humidity	2%
OAT	Outdoor-Air Temperature	1 F
RAT	Return-Air Temperature	1 F
RH	Space Relative Humidity	2%
SAT	Supply-Air Temperature	2 F
SP	Static Pressure	0.2 in. wg
SPT	Space Temperature	1 F

Schedules Group — This group includes Schedule I and II, Timed Discrete Output, Timed Override, Adaptive Optimal Start, and Adaptive Optimal Stop (available on CV units only).

TIME SCHEDULES — Time Schedule function provides two separate schedules from the unit controls. Schedule I is provided for unit operation as a means to automatically switch back and forth from Unoccupied to Occupied modes. Schedule II provides a means to automatically change the Discrete Device Output (for control of outdoor building or parking lot lights).

Each schedule consists of 1 to 8 occupied time periods that are set by the user through the function on the HSIO.

NOTE: A control relay for external device control (see Timed Discrete Output) is required for Schedule II.

Sequence of Operation

Schedule I — When the schedule changes from Unoccupied to Occupied modes (or vice versa), the Master Loops will change their priorities and control the submaster reference values according to user configuration instructions for unit Unoccupied or Occupied mode.

Schedule II — See the Timed Discrete Output section below.

Configuration — To configure Time Schedule set points, enter the Set Point function and the Date and Time subfunction by pressing 3 and SET. To set the Day of the Week and Time, scroll down to DOW. The current day, hour, and minute will be displayed (where 1= Monday, 2 = Tuesday, and so on). To change the day and time, press the numbers of the new set point (example: 1 · 1 4 · 3 0 would be Monday, 2:30 PM) and then press ENTER.

To set the Month, Day, and Year, scroll down to MDY. The current month, day, and year will be displayed (mm.dd.yy). To change the month, day, and year, press the numbers of the new set point (example: 0 5 · 1 4 · 9 8 which would be May 14, 1998) and then press ENTER.

To Set Daylight Savings Time and Set Occupancy Schedules, Schedule I, see the Program Time Sequences on page 50. See Table 16.

TIMED DISCRETE OUTPUT — The unit control can be programmed with a unique time schedule (separate and different from the unit Occupied/Unoccupied schedule) that may be used to control an external function or device (such as parking lot lights) without adding a discrete timeclock device. This schedule is designated as ''Schedule II.''

A special relay (P/N HK35AB001) with a 20 vdc coil is required.

Sequence of Operation — From Schedule II, when time schedule indicates Unoccupied time, the control output is off. When time schedule indicates Occupied time, control output is on (relay energized).

Configuration — To configure:

1. Connect control wires from external controlled device at PSIO2 Channel 44 (terminals J6/41 and J6/42).
2. Enter Time Schedules. Press 1 1 SCHD. (See Schedule Function section on page 50 for detailed instructions.) Define Period 1 (Occupied, Unoccupied). Define Periods 2 thru 8 (as required).

TIMED OVERRIDE — The Timed Override mode allows an occupant to return a system that is in Unoccupied status to Occupied status, for period of 1 to 4 hours (user-configured). Timed Override is Mode 38. The Timed Override function can be user-configured to return only the unit, the Timed Discrete Output, or both to Occupied status. A T-55 space sensor (factory-supplied, field-installed) or T-56 space sensor (field-supplied and -installed) is required.

To activate Timed Override, press the button on face of the space sensor. The unit control will recognize this signal and enable the Occupancy Schedule program to extend the Occupied period by the configured timed override amount.

To configure Timed Override, perform the following procedure:

Select which Time Schedules permit the use of override. Press 1 SRVC to enter into the Service function. Enter the password. Press 6 SRVC to enter into the User Configuration subfunction. Scroll down to TSCH. The current schedule configuration will be displayed. A 1 represents Unit schedule only (Time Schedule I). A 2 represents Timed Discrete Output only (Time Schedule II). A 3 represents both Schedules I and II. Press the number of the desired configuration and press ENTER.

Configure the duration for Timed Override (Schedule I). Press 6 SRVC to enter in to the Service function and the Override subfunction. Scroll down to TOVR. The number of override hours will be displayed. The default is 1 hour. The range is 1 to 4 hours. To change the configuration, press a new number (example: 3) and ENTER.

One-time Period Override — As an alternate way to initiate override, a service technician may initiate Timed Override from the HSIO, for a one-time period.

To initiate an override for Schedule I, press 1 SCHD to enter into the Schedule function. Scroll down to OVRD. The current override time will read 0. Press the number of the desired override time and press ENTER. The acceptable range of values is 0 to 4 hours. At end of this time override event, the entered OVRD values will be reset to zero.

To initiate an override for Schedule II, press 1 0 SCHD to enter into the Schedule function. Scroll down to OVRD. The current override time will read 0. Press the number of the desired override time and press ENTER. The acceptable range of values is 0 to 4 hours. At end of this time override event, the entered OVRD values will be reset to zero.

Table 16 — Configuring Day of Week/Time of Day

DESCRIPTION	HOW TO CONFIGURE AT HSIO	SET POINT	RANGE
Set Day of Week	3 SET	DOW	Monday = 1; Tuesday = 2; etc.
Set Time of Day	3 SET	TIME	hh.mm (military time) (use · for ":")
Set Daylight Savings Time	(see Table 46)		
Set Occupancy Schedules	(see Table 47)		

OPTIMAL START — The control will compute a time period (in minutes) to start Occupied Mode Warm-up prior to start of the Occupied Mode schedule, to arrive at Occupied set points just as Occupied period begins. Optimal Start is mode 26.

Optimal Start is allowed only if the RAT is less than Occupied Heating Set point (VAV units), or if the space temperature is less than the Occupied Heating Set Point (CV units). The control checks the return air/space temperature, the time for start of Occupied period (day, hr), and the time for last Unoccupied period (day, hr). The control computes a biased start time period to meet the needs of the Optimal Start. The control initiates the Occupied Heating function at the calculated time. The fan is energized and heating starts. If Warm-Up function is still required as Time Schedule changes to Occupied period, Warm-up Heating will continue until OHSP is satisfied (even in VAV system which has NOT been configured for Occupied Heating).

Configuration — To enable Optimal Start, press 1 SRVC to enter into the Service function. Enter the password. Press 6 SRVC to enter into the User Configuration subfunction. Scroll down to OSEN. The current configuration will be shown. The default is 0 (disabled). Press 1 ENTER to enable the Optimal Start. The acceptable range of values is 0 and 1, where 0 is disabled and 1 is enabled.

When Optimal Start is enabled, 3 other set points should be configured to allow Optimal Start to work correctly. They are Building Factor, 24-hr Unoccupied Factor, and Set Point Bias.

To set the Building Factor, press 1 SRVC to enter into the Service function. Enter the password. Press 1 3 SRVC to enter into the AOSS (Adaptive Optimal Start/Stop) subfunction. Scroll down to BLDF. The current set point will be shown. The default is 10%. The acceptable range of values is 1 to 100%. To change the set point, enter the new number (example: 2 0) and press ENTER.

To set the 24-Hr Unoccupied Factor, press 1 SRVC to enter into the Service function. Enter the password. Press 1 3 SRVC to enter into the AOSS (Adaptive Optimal Start/Stop) subfunction. Scroll down to UOCF. The current set point will be shown. The default is 15%. The acceptable range of values is 0 to 99%. To change the set point, enter the new number (example: 2 0) and press ENTER.

To set the Set Point Bias, press 1 SRVC to enter into the Service function. Enter the password. Press 1 3 SRVC to enter into the AOSS (Adaptive Optimal Start/Stop) subfunction. Scroll down to SETB. The current set point bias will be shown. The default is 2 F. The acceptable range of values is 1 to 10 F. To change the set point, enter the new number (example: 9) and press ENTER. See Table 17.

OPTIMAL STOP (CV Units Only) — The control will compute a time period prior to end of the current Occupied period, then allow space temperature to drift up/down to the Expanded Occupied Set Point by end of scheduled Occupied period. Optimal Stop is mode 29.

The control will calculate a bias time (in minutes) that will be subtracted from end-of-Occupied time. The control will allow the space temperature set point value to be adjusted by the Set Point Bias and then adjust required stages of capacity to permit drift in space temperature.

Configuration — To enable Optimal Stop, press 1 SRVC to enter into the Service function. Enter the password. Press 6 SRVC to enter into the User Configuration subfunction. Scroll down to OSEN. The current configuration will be shown. The default is 0 (disabled). Press 1 ENTER to enable the Optimal Stop. The acceptable range of values is 0 and 1, where 0 is disabled and 1 is enabled.

When Optimal Stop is enabled, 3 other set points should be configured to allow Optimal Stop to work correctly. They are Building Factor, 24-hr Unoccupied Factor, and Set Point Bias.

To set the Building Factor, press 1 SRVC to enter into the Service function. Enter the password. Press 1 3 SRVC to enter into the AOSS (Adaptive Optimal Start/Stop) subfunction. Scroll down to BLDF. The current set point will be shown. The default is 10%. The acceptable range of values is 1 to 100%. To change the set point, enter the new number (example: 2 0) and press ENTER.

To set the 24-Hr Unoccupied Factor, press 1 SRVC to enter into the Service function. Enter the password. Press 1 3 SRVC to enter into the AOSS (Adaptive Optimal Start/Stop) subfunction. Scroll down to UOCF. The current set point will be shown. The default is 15%. The acceptable range of values is 0 to 99%. To change the set point, enter the new number (example 2 0) and press ENTER.

To set the Set Point Bias, press 1 SRVC to enter into the Service function. Enter the password. Press 1 3 SRVC to enter into the AOSS (Adaptive Optimal Start/Stop) subfunction. Scroll down to SETB. The current set point bias will be shown. The default is 2 F. The acceptable range of values is 1 to 10 F. To change the set point, enter the new number (example 9) and press ENTER. See Table 17.

An optional Maximum Allowable Stop Time function is available. Service Tool or CCN Building Supervisor is required to change this parameter. The set point name is OSMT. The default is 60 minutes. The range is 10 to 120 minutes. The Maximum Allowable Stop Time will limit how long Optimal Stop can be active.

Table 17 — Configuring Adaptive Optimal Start-Stop (AOSS) (Stop available only on CV)

DESCRIPTION	HOW TO CONFIGURE AT HSIO	SET POINT	RANGE
Enable AOSS	6 SRVC	OSEN	Enable = 1; Disable = 0
Set Building Factor	1 3 SRVC	BLDF	1 to 100%
Set 24-Hr Unoccupied Factor	1 3 SRVC	UOCF	0 to 99%
Select Set Point Bias	1 3 SRVC	SETB	1 to 10 F (.6 to 5.6 C)

Economizer and Power Exhaust Group — This group includes Economizer, Nighttime Free Cooling, and Modulating Power Exhaust.

ECONOMIZER — Economizer control is used to control the outside and return air dampers of the unit, to satisfy space cooling demand using all outside air (when permitted), and to satisfy cooling in conjunction with compressor operation (when conditions permit). During Occupied periods, the outside air dampers will be at the user-configured Minimum Damper Position. During Unoccupied periods, the outside air dampers will be closed. The Economizer function is also used for Indoor Air Quality (IAQ), Outdoor Air Control (OAC), and Building Pressurization modes. See Table 18. Economizer is available as a factory-installed option only.

The user can install the following devices to enhance economizer control:

- Outside air humidity sensor (field-supplied and -installed)
- Return air humidity sensor (field-supplied and -installed)
- Freeze-stat (field-supplied and -installed)

Table 18 — Economizer Operation Definitions

ITEM	DEFINITION
CV	Constant Volume
DPSP	Damper Position Set Point
NTLO	Unoccupied Free Cooling Lockout
OAT	Outdoor-Air Temperature
OCSP	Occupied Cooling Set Point
OHSP	Occupied Heating Set Point
SASP	Supply Air Set Point Temperature, VAV Only
SAT	Supply-Air Temperature
SRV	Submaster Reference Value
VAV	Variable Air Volume

Enthalpy Control — Outside air enthalpy control is standard with factory-installed economizer option. Enthalpy is sensed by a controller located behind the end outside air hood. Access the controller by removing the upper hood filter. See Fig. 9.

The outdoor enthalpy controller permits selection of four different enthalpy settings, reflecting different temperature-humidity ranges. See Fig. 10 for available ranges. Adjust setting on the enthalpy controller (see Fig. 11).

NOTE: Replace the outside air filter before restarting the unit.

Differential Enthalpy Sensing — Added efficiencies in economizer control can be gained by installing a differential enthalpy sensor in the return air duct. When differential enthalpy control is connected, the economizer control will use the air stream with the lower enthalpy (outside air or return air) to provide for lower compressor operating costs during integrated economizer cycle operation. Install the differential enthalpy sensor (Carrier Part Number HC57AC078) in the return duct and wire per Fig. 12.

Sequence of Operation — The Master Loop will be delayed 2 minutes after the supply fan is turned ON, to allow all system statuses and temperatures to stabilize before starting control. When coming out of Standby or Heating mode, a 4-minute delay will occur before the economizer damper is controlled. During this delay, damper position is limited to closed or minimum position (depending on current unit occupancy status).

If the fan status is OFF, the outside air dampers will remain closed (return air dampers will be open).

If fan status is ON, the Master Loop will check for forced status on the Damper Position Set Point (DPSP). If a forced condition exists, the sequence is terminated.

Economizer operation is permitted if all of the following conditions exist:

- System is NOT in Heating mode
- Outdoor air enthalpy (via switch or humidity differential) is acceptable
- Outside air temperature is less than Space Temperature

If economizer operation is permitted, Master Loop checks for Cooling System operation. If cooling is ON, the economizer Submaster Reference (ECONSR) will be set to the minimum position. The Economizer Submaster Loop (ESL) responds by driving outside air dampers to maximum position.

If Cooling is not on, in VAV operation, the Master Loop calculates DPSP, compares it to SASP, computes ECONSR, and outputs the value to the ESL. If Cooling is not on, in CV operation, the Master Loop calculates the DPSP, compares it to the Space Temperature set point (SPT), computes ECONSR, and outputs the value to the ESL. The ESL will compare ECONSR to the actual supply air temperature, compute the required damper position to satisfy ECONSR, and output the position requirement (at channel 13 and 14) to economizer motors. Damper motors will open Outside Air dampers (and close Return Air dampers) and modulate to maintain supply air temperature at DPSP.

If economizer operation is NOT permitted, the ECONSR will be set to maximum value. The ESL will respond by driving outside air dampers to minimum position (Occupied period) or closed position (Unoccupied period).

For VAV units, economizer operation is also not permitted when Occupied Heating is enabled and Return Air Temperature is less than (OHSP + 1).

Economizer Configuration — To configure the economizer, press [1] [SRVC] to login. Enter the password. Press [1] [0] [SRVC] to enter the Economizer subfunction of the Service function. Scroll down to Minimum Damper Position (MDP). The default is 20%. The range of acceptable values is 0 to 100%. To change the set point, enter the new number (example: [3] [5]) and press [ENTER]. See Table 19.

Economizer Algorithms — See Table 18 for economizer operation definitions.

SRV Formula:

ECONSR = PID function on (Demand term)

where

VAV: (Demand term) = DPSP − SAT

DPSP = SASP

CV: (Demand term) = DPSP − Space Temp Set Point

DPSP = (see chart below)

DPSP Determination (CV):

Zone A | Zone B | Zone C

<----------|----------|----------->

Decreasing NTLO 68 F Increasing

Outside Air Temp

Zone A: OAT ≤ NTLO
Control assumes heating is required.
DPSP = OCSP − 1
Outside air damper position will be mostly closed.

Zone B: NTLO < OAT < 68 F
DPSP = (OCSP + OHSP)/2

Zone C: OAT ≥ 68 F
Control assumes cooling is required.
DPSP = OHSP + 1
Outside air damper position will be mostly open.

NOTE: For more information on NTLO, refer to Nighttime Free Cooling section on page 22.

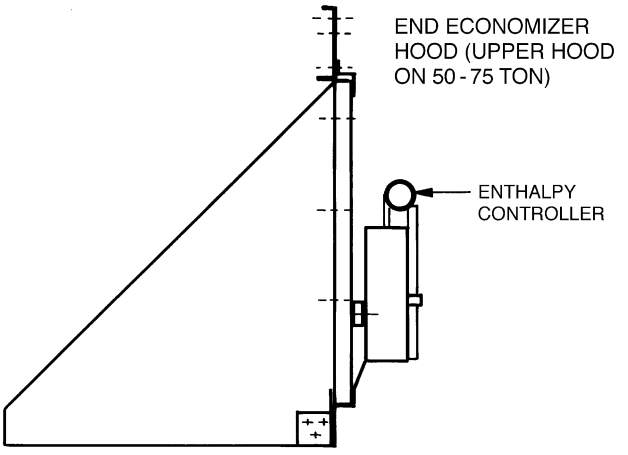
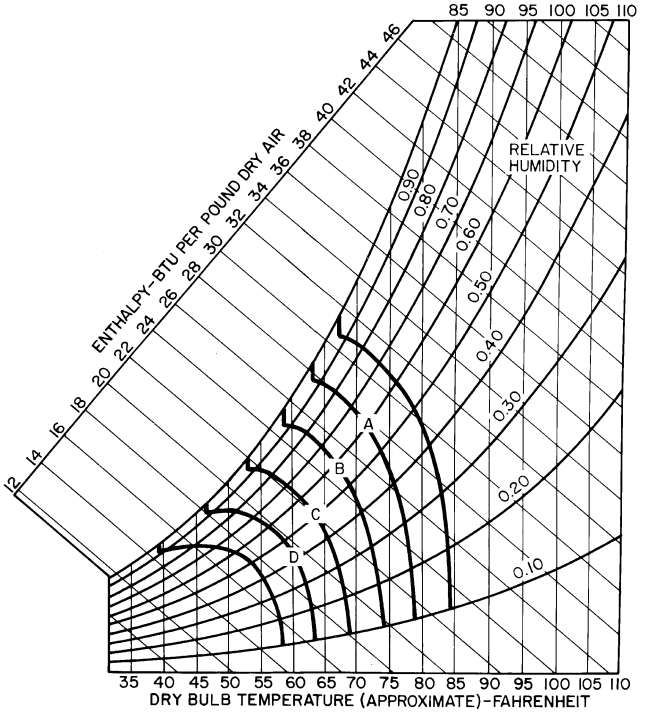


Fig. 9 — Enthalpy Controller Location



CONTROL CURVE	CONTROL POINT (approx Deg) AT 50% RH
A	73
B	68
C	63
D	58

Fig. 10 — Psychrometric Chart for Enthalpy Control

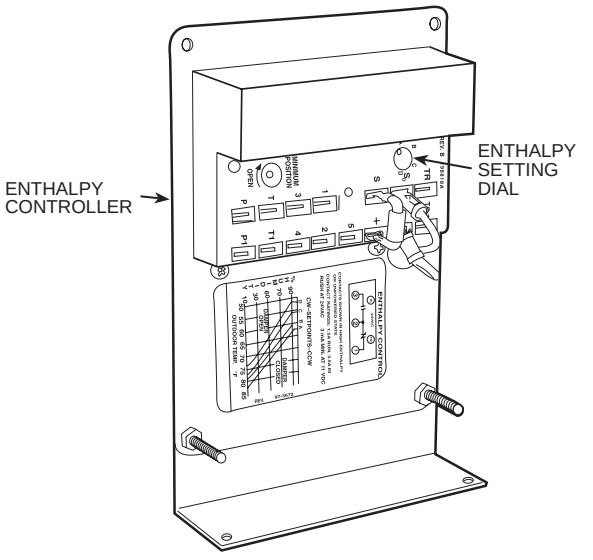
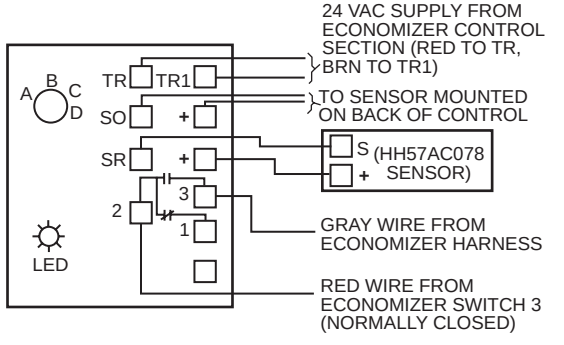


Fig. 11 — Enthalpy Controller



NOTES:
1. Remove factory-installed jumper across SR and + before connecting wires from HH57AC078 sensor.
2. Switches shown in high outdoor air enthalpy state. Terminals 2 and 3 close on low outdoor air enthalpy relative to indoor air enthalpy.

Fig. 12 — Wiring Connections for Differential Enthalpy Control (HH57AC077 and HH57AC078)

Table 19 — Configuring Economizer

DESCRIPTION	HOW TO CONFIGURE AT HSIO	SET POINT	RANGE
Configure Economizer	3 SRVC	ECON	Air = 1; None = 0*
Specify Minimum Damper Position	1 0 SRVC	MDP	0 to 100%

*If value changed, enable Data Reset before leaving 3 SRVC.

NIGHTTIME FREE COOLING (NTFC) — Nighttime Free Cooling will start the supply fan on cool nights to pre-cool the structure mass by using only outside air. Nighttime Free Cooling is mode 33. See Table 20.

Nighttime Free Cooling is not permitted if the system is already in Unoccupied Heating mode, Unoccupied Cooling mode, or Optimal Start mode; or if space temperature reading or outside-air temperature readings are not available.

Nighttime Free Cooling is permitted if the mode is Unoccupied, if the OAT > NTLO, the time is between 3 A.M. and 7 A.M., and if the outdoor enthalpy conditions are suitable. Nighttime Free Cooling is initiated when:

Space Temperature > (NTSP + 2 F)

AND

Space Temperature > (Outside Air Temperature + 8 F)

where the NTSP is

NTSP = OCSP (VAV Units)

NTSP = (OCSP + OHSP)/2 (CV Units)

When Nighttime Free Cooling is initiated, the economizer dampers drive full open. The supply fan runs until the space temperature drops below NTSP or space temperature drops below (OAT + 3 F). When the conditions are met, the economizer dampers close and the fan shuts off.

Table 20 — Unoccupied Free Cooling Definitions

ITEM	DEFINITION
NTEN	Nighttime Free Cooling Enable/Disable
NTLO	Nighttime Free Cooling Lockout Temperature
NTSP	Nighttime Free Cooling Set Point
OAT	Outdoor-Air Temperature
OCSP	Occupied Cooling Set Point
OHSP	Occupied Heating Set Point

Configuration — To enable Nighttime Free Cooling, press 1 SRVC to enter into the Service function. Enter the password. Press 6 SRVC to enter into the User Configuration subfunction. Scroll down to NTEN. The current configuration will be shown. The default is 0 (disabled). Press 1 ENTER to enable the Nighttime Free Cooling. The acceptable range of values is 0 and 1, where 0 is disabled and 1 is enabled.

To set the Lockout Temperature, press 1 SRVC to enter into the Service function. Enter the password. Press 1 2 SRVC to enter into the NTFC (Nighttime Free Cooling) subfunction. Scroll down to NTLO. The current lockout temperature will be shown. The default is 50 F. The acceptable range of values is 40 to 70 F. To change the set point, enter the new number (example: 6 0) and press ENTER. See Table 21.

MODULATING POWER EXHAUST — Building pressure control is used to modulate the Power Exhaust function to maintain a building static pressure set point. The factory-installed economizer option, factory-installed modulating power exhaust option, and field-provided and installed tubing and space pressure pickup are required.

The supply fan must be on for the power exhaust fan routine to operate. See Table 22 for fan operation definitions.

Sequence of Operation — If the PWRX is set at 'modulating,' the following logic applies when the evaporator fan is turned on:

Fan no. 1 is equipped with a variable position discharge damper located in the outlet of the fan housing. This damper is controlled by an actuator (PEDM), based on signals from the Building Pressure Differential Pressure Submaster Loop (PSIO-1, Channel 15). Building pressure is sensed by a pick up (field-supplied and -installed) located in the occupied space.

Operation of the Modulating Power Exhaust is a combination modulating/staged control, with fan no. 1 providing modulating control from 0 to 100%, and fan no. 2 being staged On/Off according to damper position on fan no. 1.

If building pressure is greater than BPSP, PSIO-1, Channel 28 energizes fan contactor PEC1. Fan motor no. 1 starts and runs.

Capacity of fan no. 1 is controlled by the position of the outlet damper. As building pressure increases above set point, the control output from PSIO-1, Channel 15 drives the power exhaust damper motor (PEDM) open until set point is achieved.

When space demand moves PEDM to 90% of full-open position, auxiliary switch PEDM2 closes, energizing fan contactor PEC2 and auxiliary control relay PER. Fan motor no. 2 starts and runs. Increased exhaust airflow will lower space pressure, causing DPS to drive PEDM back toward its closed position, until the set point is achieved.

If space pressure decreases until PEDM position is reduced to 10% of open position, PEDM2 will open, deenergizing fan contactor PEC2 and auxiliary control relay PER, and shutting off fan no. 2.

If BP is less than BPSP − BPSO for 4 to 6 minutes, with the power exhaust damper at minimum position, the exhaust fan will be turned off and the BPSR will be set to its minimum value. See Table 23.

NOTE: Power exhaust has a 2-minute minimum off-time to minimize cycling.

Table 21 — Configuring Nighttime Free Cooling (NTFC)

DESCRIPTION	HOW TO CONFIGURE AT HSIO	SET POINT	RANGE
Enable NTFC	6 SRVC	NTEN	Enable = 1; Disable = 0
Select Lockout Temperature	1 2 SRVC	NTOL	40 to 70 F (4 to 21 C)

Table 22 — Power Exhaust Fan Operation Definitions

ITEM	DEFINITION
BP	Actual Space Pressure
BPSO	Building Pressure Set Point Offset
BPSP	Building Pressure Set Point
BPSR	Building Pressure Submaster Reference
EF	Discrete Output to Cycle Fan
ECON	Economizer Position
PED	Analog Damper/Inverter Output
PES	Power Exhaust Set Point
PWRX	Power Exhaust Type

If the supply fan is off, then exhaust fan will be turned off and BPSR set to minimum value. The exhaust fan is then off, the discharge damper is closed, and the control input is set to 0.

Configuration — To configure the modulating power exhaust, Select Exhaust Fan Type. See Table 23.

To select the exhaust fan type, press 1 SRVC to enter into the Service function. Enter the password. Press 3 SRVC to enter into the Factory Configuration subfunction. Scroll down to PWRX. The current configuration will be shown. Press 2 ENTER to set the configuration to modulating power exhaust. The acceptable range of values is 0 to 2, where 0 is no fan, 1 is non-modulating, and 2 is modulating.

To set the Building Pressure Set Point, press 1 SRVC to enter into the Service function. Enter the password. Press 1 8 SRVC to enter into the Building Pressure subfunction. Scroll down to BPSP. The current pressure set point will be shown in inches water gage. The default is 0.05 in. wg. The acceptable range of values is 0.00 to 0.50 in. wg. To change the set point, enter the new number (ex. 0 · 2 0) and press ENTER.

To set the Building Pressure Set Point Offset, press 1 SRVC to enter into the Service function. Enter the password. Press 1 8 SRVC to enter into the Building Pressure subfunction. Scroll down to BPSO. The current offset set point will be shown in inches water gage. The default is 0.05 in. wg. The acceptable range of values is 0.05 to 0.50 in. wg. To change the set point, enter the new number (example: 0 · 2 0) and press ENTER.

Table 23 — Configuring Modulating Power Exhaust

DESCRIPTION	HOW TO CONFIGURE AT HSIO	SET POINT	RANGE
Select Exhaust Fan Type	3 SRVC	FANT	Modu Pow Exh = 2*
Select Building Pressure Set Point	1 8 SRVC	BPSP	0.00 to 0.50 in. wg (0.0 to 125 Pa)
Select Building Pressure Set Point Offset	1 8 SRVC	BPSO	0.05 to 0.50 in. wg (12 to 125 Pa)

*If value changed, enable Data Reset before leaving 3 SRVC .

Smoke Control Group — This group includes Pressurization, Evacuation, Smoke Purge, and Fire Shutdown.

PRESSURIZATION — Pressurization mode is used to prevent entrance of smoke into the conditioned space in the event of fire or other emergency condition. The pressurization function activates in response to closure of external signal contact set. The function also initiates an alarm signal to CCN Building Supervisor. Pressurization is Mode 34. See Table 24. The PSIO-2 module (available as a factory-installed option) is required to initiate this control function. In addition, the factory-installed economizer option is required.

An external alarm contact set (normally open, close on initiation of mode, 24-vac pilot duty, connect to PSIO2, channel 37) is also required.

Sequence of Operation — Normally Open contact set closes for minimum 2 seconds. The economizer opens and the HIR energizes. The supply fan is energized (Exhaust Fan OFF). The supply fan runs and delivers outside air to space (with no exhaust capability). Pressurization mode will be overridden by simultaneous closure of any of signal contacts for Evacuation, Smoke Purge, or Fire Shutdown and system will be placed in Fire Shutdown mode. To configure, make the field connection at channel 37.

EVACUATION — Evacuation mode is used to remove smoke from the occupied space in response to closure of emergency signal contact set. Alarm is also initiated through CCN Building Supervisor. Evacuation is Mode 35. See Table 24.

The PSIO-2 module (available as a factory-installed option) is required to initiate this control function. In addition, the factory-installed economizer and factory-installed power exhaust options are required.

An external alarm contact set (normally open, close on initiation of mode, 24-vac pilot duty) connect to PSIO2, channel 39 is also required.

Sequence of Operation — Normally Open contact set closes for minimum 2 seconds. The economizer opens. The supply fan is deenergized. The exhaust fan is energized. The exhaust fan runs and extracts air from the space. Evacuation mode will be overridden by simultaneous closure of any of signal contacts for Pressurization, Smoke Purge, or Fire Shutdown and the system will be placed in Fire Shutdown mode. To configure, make the field-connection at channel 39.

SMOKE PURGE — Smoke Purge mode allows the system to remove smoke from the space and fill the space with fresh air, in response to closure of external signal contact set. Smoke Purge is mode 36. See Table 24.

The PSIO-2 module (available as a factory-installed option) is required to initiate this control function. In addition, the factory-installed economizer and factory-installed power exhaust options are required.

An external alarm contact set (normally open, close on initiation of mode, 24-vac pilot duty) connect to PSIO2, channel 38 is also required.

Sequence of Operation — Normally Open contact set closes for minimum 2 seconds. The economizer opens. The HIR is energized. The supply fan is energized. The exhaust fan is energized. The supply fan runs and delivers outside air to the space. The exhaust fans run and extract air from the space. Evacuation mode will be overridden by simultaneous closure of any of signal contacts for Pressurization, Evacuation, or Fire Shutdown and the system will be placed in Fire Shutdown mode. To configure, make the field connection at channel 38.

FIRE SHUTDOWN — Fire Shutdown mode will end all fan and system operations and close outside air and exhaust dampers, in response to closure of external signal contact set. Fire Shutdown is Mode 37. See Table 24.

The PSIO-2 module (available as a factory-installed option) is required to initiate this control function.

An external alarm contact set (normally open, close on initiation of mode, 24-vac pilot duty) connects to PSIO2, channel 40 is also required.

Sequence of Operation — Normally Open contact set closes for minimum 2 seconds. The economizer closes. The supply fan is deenergized. The Exhaust Fan is OFF. To configure, make a field connection at channel 40.

Table 24 — Smoke Control Operating Mode Details

MODE	PRESSURIZATION	EVACUATION	SMOKE PURGE	FIRE SHUTDOWN
DISPLAY CODE (MODE)	34	35	36	37
POWER EXHAUST OR RETURN FANS	Off	On	On	Off
SUPPLY-AIR FAN	On	Off	On	Off
ECONOMIZER DAMPER	Open	Open	Open	Close
RETURN-AIR DAMPERS	Close	Close	Close	Open
POWER EXHAUST DISCHARGE DAMPER	Close	Open	Open	Close
SUPPLY-AIR FAN IGV OR VARIABLE FREQUENCY DRIVE	Open, Control To Static Pressure Set Point	Close	Open, Control To Static Pressure Set Point	Close
HEAT INTERLOCK RELAY	On	Off	On	Off
GAS OR ELECTRIC HEAT — ALL STAGES	Off	Off	Off	Off
HUMIDIFIER 1 AND 2	Off	Off	Off	Off

LEGEND

IGV — Inlet Guide Vanes

Special Ventilation Group — This group includes Indoor Air Quality (IAQ), IAQ (Pre-Occupancy) Purge, Outdoor Air CFM Control (OAC), and IAQ/OAC Reheat.

INDOOR AIR QUALITY (IAQ) — Indoor Air Quality mode will admit fresh air into the space whenever space air quality sensors detect unsuitable space conditions. Fresh air is admitted by overriding the Economizer Minimum Damper position. The IAQ mode is permitted only during Occupied periods. See Table 25.

The IAQ mode also permits and controls analog-type reheat system (hydronic or a modulating control electric heater).

Priority for IAQ can be selected by user. The IAQ mode can be selected to override the economizer damper position at any time that IAQ mode is active (and IAQ requires a more open economizer position to satisfy the space air quality criteria). The IAQ mode can also be configured so that it will only dictate economizer position when no space heating or cooling mode is active (active comfort mode will dictate position for economizer outside air dampers) and/or be overridden by Comfort Overrides.

Occupied Cooling (including Economizer Cooling) and Occupied Heating are permitted during IAQ and will function normally (except when IAQ mode priority is HIGH; then active IAQ mode may dictate a more open economizer position).

An IAQ sensor (field-supplied and installed), factory-installed economizer option, and factory-installed control options module (PSIO-2) are required.

NOTE: The unit control is factory-configured for IAQ sensors with a 0 to 10 vdc signal representing an air quality of 0 to 2000 ppm. Sensors with other characteristic curves will require user reconfiguration (see Step 5 of configuration instructions below).

Sequence of Operation

1. If the supply fan is off, the outside air dampers will be closed.
2. The IAQ is available when the VENT Option is 1 or 3, the unit is in Occupied mode, IAQ Priority Level is 1 (High) or 2 (Medium), and supply fan is on.
3. The Master Loop will evaluate the IAQ set point and IAQ sensor value, then calculate IAQ Minimum Damper Position (IQMP).
4. If the IAQ Priority Level is 1 (High), the economizer Submaster Loop will determine economizer damper position based on the higher of IQMP or Minimum Damper Position (Minimum Damper Position determined by economizer mode or active comfort modes).
5. If the IAQ Priority Level is 2 (Medium) and Cooling (including Economizer Cooling) or Heating mode is active, then the Economizer Submaster Loop will determine Minimum Damper Position and the economizer will close to Minimum Damper Position (MDP).

   Comfort Overrides:

   VAV: If (SAT < SASP - 8 F) or (SAT > SASP + 5 F) for 4 minutes, then IQMP = 0 and economizer will close to MDP.

   CV: If (SPT > (OCSP + SPHO)/2) or (SPT < (OHSP + SPLO)/2), then IQMP = 0 and economizer will close to MDP.

   Once CV Space Temp Override has been initiated, it will remain in effect until SPT ≤ OCSP and SPT ≥ OHSP.

   High Humidity:

   If unit is equipped with humidity sensors and RH > HHL, the IQMP = 0 and economizer will close to MDP.

   The Economizer Submaster Loop will determine economizer damper position based on higher of IQMP or MDP.
6. If IAQ not required, then the unit control sets IQMP at 0. The economizer remains at MDP position.
7. If IAQ is Priority 3 (low) and an IAQ sensor is connected, the control will evaluate IAQ sensor value. If the IAQ sensor value exceeds the user-configured alert limits, an alert will be generated (viewed at the HSIO), and broadcast to the CCN system supervisor (if applicable). The economizer damper position is not affected.

Table 25 — Indoor Air Quality/Purge/Reheat Definitions

ITEM	DEFINITION
HHL	High Humidity Limit
IAQ	Indoor Air Quality
IAQG	IAQ Gain
IAQRR	IAQ Reset Reference
IAQS	IAQ Set Point
IQMP	IAQ Minimum Damper Position
IQMX	IAQ Maximum Damper Position
IRH	IAQ Sensor High Reference
IRL	IAQ Sensor Low Reference
IVH	IAQ Sensor High Voltage Point
IVL	IAQ Sensor Low Voltage Point
MDP	Minimum Damper Position
OAC	Outdoor Air Control
OAT	Outdoor-Air Temperature
OCSP	Occupied Cooling Set Point
OHSP	Occupied Heating Set Point
RH	Relative Humidity
SASP	Supply Air Set Point
SAT	Supply-Air Temperature
SPHO	Space Temperature High Alert Limit (Occupied)
SPLO	Space Temperature Low Alert Limit (Occupied)
SPT	Space Temperature
VENT	Ventilation Mode Configuration

Configuration — See Table 26. To configure:

1. Enable IAQ by selecting vent option. Press 6 SRVC to enter the subfunction. Scroll down to VENT. A VENT value of 1 indicates algorithm will use MDP and IAQ modes. A value of 3 indicates algorithm will use MDP, IAQ, and Outdoor Air Control (OAC) modes. A 0 indicates the algorithm will only use MDP mode.
2. Select IAQ Priority. Press 1 6 SRVC to enter the subfunction. Scroll down to LEVEL. A LEVEL value of 1 indicates High (IAQ mode has priority over active comfort modes). A value of 2 indicates Medium (Active comfort mode or Comfort Overrides may determine economizer damper position, IAQ position overridden).
3. Select IAQ Set Point. Press 1 6 SRVC to enter the subfunction. Scroll down to IAQS. Enter the new value. The default is 650 ppm. The range is 1 to 5000 ppm.
4. Specify IAQ Maximum Damper Position. Press 1 6 SRVC to enter the subfunction. Scroll down to IQMX. Enter the new value. The default is 50%. The range is 0 to 100%.
5. If non-Carrier sensor used (see Fig. 13):
   a. Specify IAQ sensor curve. Press 1 6 SRVC to enter the subfunction.
   b. Configure Low Voltage Point. Scroll down to IVL. Default is 0 v. Range is 0 to 10 v.
   c. Configure Low Reference. Scroll down to IRL. Default is 0 ppm. Range is 0 to 5000 ppm.
   d. Configure High Voltage Point. Scroll down to IVH. Default is 10 v. Range is 0 to 10 v.

e. Configure High Reference. Scroll down to IRH. Default is 2000 ppm. Range is 0 to 5000 ppm.

IAQ Algorithms

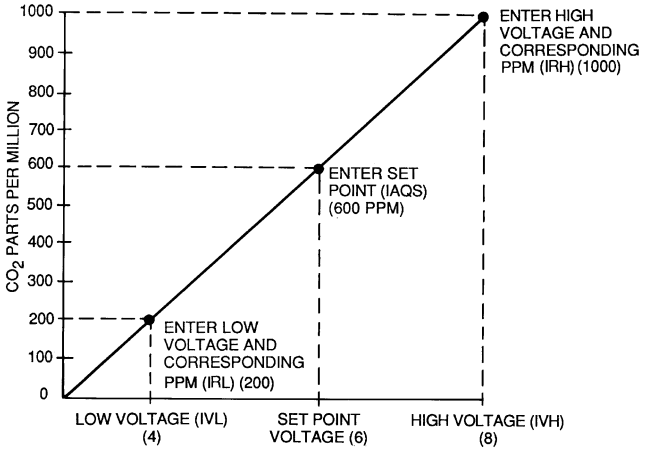
IQMP = ECON + 100 x IAQG x (Demand)/IAQS

Where:

ECON = Current position of economizer damper

(Demand) = IAQS - IAQ

NOTE: IQMP will not be recalculated until (Demand) exceeds 3% of IAQS.



LEGEND

IAQ — Indoor Air Quality
IAQS — IAQ Set Point
IRH — IAQ Sensor High Reference
IRL — IAQ Sensor Low Reference
IVH — IAQ Sensor High Voltage Point
IVL — IAQ Sensor Low Voltage Point

NOTE: Voltage range is 0 to 10.

Fig. 13 — Sensor Use Example

IAQ (Pre-Occupancy) PURGE — If outdoor air conditions permit, IAQ Pre-Occupancy Purge will open economizer and energize supply fan 2 hours before next Occupied period, to provide complete exchange of indoor air with fresh air. Duration of purge mode is user-configured (typically 5 minutes). The IAQ Purge is Mode 28. See Table 25. The factory-installed economizer option is required.

Sequence of Operation — The IAQ Purge will operate only if the following conditions exist:

- Current Time and next Occupied Time are valid.
- Purge option is enabled.
- Unit is in Unoccupied state.
- Time is within 2 hours of next Occupied period.
- Time is within Purge Duration.
- Outside-Air Temperature reading is available.

If IAQ Purge is permitted, then IAQ Pre-Occupancy Purge is enabled. The supply fan and Heat Interlock Relays are energized. The economizer minimum position is set to PURGEMP. The economizer opens to PURGEMP. The purge continues until Purge Duration expires or Occupied period begins.

NOTE: IAQ Purge is limited to one per Unoccupied period. If PURGEMP = 0% then IAQ Purge is not enabled.

Configuration — See Table 27. To configure:

1. Enable Purge option. Press 6 SRVC to enter the sub-function. Scroll down to PURG. Set to 1 to Enable. (Set to 0 to disable.)

   NOTE: The following user-configured options require use of Service Tool or CCN Building Supervisor to change.
2. Select Purge Duration period. Change IQPD set point. Default is 5 minutes. Range is 5 to 60 minutes.
3. Select Low Temperature Minimum Position. Change LTMP set point. Default is 10%. Range is 0 to 100%.
4. Select High Temperature Minimum Position. Change HTMP set point. Default is 35%. Range is 0 to 100%.

OUTDOOR AIR CONTROL (OAC) — The Outdoor Air Control function will maintain a minimum quantity of outdoor airflow into an occupied space, regardless of space comfort load conditions. The OAC is permitted only during Occupied periods. Occupied Cooling (including Economizer Cooling) and Occupied Heating are permitted during OAC and will function normally, except when OAC mode is active, then OAC mode may dictate a more open economizer position. See Table 28. The factory-installed economizer option and factory-installed control options module (PSIO-2) are required.

An OAC Accessory package (consists of velocity sensor and pressure transducer) (P/N 50DJ-900---791) is required.

Table 26 — Configuring Indoor Air Quality (IAQ)

DESCRIPTION	HOW TO CONFIGURE AT HISO	SET POINT	RANGE
Enable by selecting VENT option	6 SRVC	VENT	1 = Use IAO only 3 = Use IAQ and OAC
Select IAQ Priority	1 6 SRVC	LEVEL	1 = High 2 = Medium (Space Comfort Overrides) 3 = Low (Alert only)
Select IAQ Set Point	1 6 SRVC	IAQS	1 to 5000 ppm
Specify IAQ Max Damper Position	1 6 SRVC	IQMX	0 to 100%

Table 27 — Configuring IAQ (Pre-Occupancy) Purge

DESCRIPTION	HOW TO CONFIGURE AT HSIO	SET POINT	RANGE
Enable Purge	6 SRVC	PURG	Enable = 1; Disable = 0

Table 28 — Outdoor Air Control Definitions

ITEM	DEFINITION
ECON	Economizer Position
OAC	Outdoor Air Control
OCS	OAC Cfm Set Point
OCMX	OAC Minimum Damper Position
VENT	Ventilation Mode Configuration

Sequence of Operation — If the supply fan is off and the economizer damper is closed, OAC is available when the VENT Option is 2 or 3, unit is in Occupied status, and supply fan is on. The control will calculate a Minimum Damper Position based on the Outside Air CFM set point and the Outside Air CFM (current delivered value).

The current delivered CFM value (OAC) is determined by interpolating from a unit-size-specific table relating airflow rate to voltage drop at the outdoor cfm velocity sensor, via pressure transducer in the outdoor cfm accessory package. The actual damper position will be determined by highest value demanded by available functions (OAC function, IAQ function, Minimum Economizer Damper position, or active comfort mode). The output signal from the economizer Submaster Loop to the economizer damper actuator drives the damper to the desired position. If the economizer position has been dictated by another function but this controlling function is driving economizer closed, economizer position will not be permitted to move to a value below the OAC Minimum Position.

Configuration — See Table 29. To configure the function:

1. Enable the OAC function. Press 6 SRVC to enter the subfunction. Scroll down to VENT. Enable the function by pressing 2 or 3 and ENTER. A 2 configures the function for Minimum Damper Position and OAC control only. A 3 configures the function for Minimum Damper Position, IAQ, and OAC control.
2. Select the OAC set point. Press 1 6 and SRVC to enter the subfunction. Scroll down to OCS. The default is 1 cfm. The range is 1 to 50,000 cfm.
3. Select the OAC Maximum Damper Position. Press 1 6 SERV to enter the subfunction. Scroll down to OCMX. The default is 50%. The range is 0 to 100%.

Algorithms

OAC Minimum Position = ECON + 100 x GAIN x (Demand term)/OACS

where: (Demand term) = OACS − OAC

IAQ/OAC REHEAT — When the IAQ/OAC routine has priority over comfort conditions, it is possible to introduce outside air at temperatures well below typical space temperatures. The IAQ/OAC Reheat function will modulate a unit- or duct-mounted steam or hydronic heating coil (equipped with modulating control valve) via a 4 to 20 mA control signal to raise supply-air temperature of outside air delivered to ductwork. See Table 25.

A heating coil (field-supplied/installed) with control valve connected to Ch. 43 and a supply air sensor located downstream of heating coil (will require relocation of sensor if coil is mounted in duct) are required.

Sequence of Operation — If the supply fan is off, all modes are deactivated and the heating control valves are closed. For IAQ Reheat to be active: IQMP > MDP and OAT < SASP. When IAQ Reheat is active, control will issue 4 to 20 mA signal (at Channel 43) to hydronic heat control valve, to maintain SAT control temp (IAQRR) at Supply Air sensor location.

Configuration —To configure, enable IAQ Mode (see IAQ section for configuration). Connect Hydronic Heat control valve to channel 43.

Algorithms — When IAQ/OAC is active and OAT < SASP, then IAQRR = SASP + (Space Temp Reset) − 5.0. In all other conditions, IAQRR = 0.

Table 29 — Configuring Outdoor Air CFM Control (OAC)

DESCRIPTION	HOW TO CONFIGURE AT HSIO	SET POINT	RANGE
Enable OAC Function (select VENT option)	6 SRVC	VENT	2 = Use OAC only 3 = Use IAQ and OAC
Select OAC Set Point	1 6 SRVC	OCS	1 to 50,000 CFM (1 to 23596 L/s)
Select OAC Max Damper Position	1 6 SRVC	OCMX	0 to 100%

Dehumidification and Humidifier Group — This group includes Dehumidification and Reheat, and Humidifier Controls.

DEHUMIDIFICATION AND REHEAT — Dehumidification will override comfort condition set points in order to deliver cooler air to the space and satisfy a humidity set point at the space or return air humidity sensor. Reheat will energize a gas heating section concurrent with compressor operation should the dehumidification operation result in cooling of the space down to Occupied Heating set point. Reheat is not available on units equipped with factory-installed electric heaters. Dehumidification and Reheat (High Humidity Override) is Mode 41. The unit must be equipped with the factory-installed control options module (PSIO-2). A humidity sensor (field-supplied and -installed) is also required for operation. See Table 30.

Dehumidification — The Master Loop (ML) reads the Return Air or Space Humidity sensor. When the relative humidity (RH) value exceeds the High Humidity limit set point, the ML will issue CCSR value at low limit (typically 40 F) to the CSL. The CSL will initiate steps of cooling operation to maintain supply air temperature leaving unit at CCSR value. Cooling operation will continue until the RH value at sensor location equals the HHL set point. The ML will return CCSR value to maintain set point SAT. Stages of cooling capacity will be reduced until SAT rises back to the set point.

Reheat — When return air temperature (VAV) or space temperature (CV) drops below the Occupied Heating set point, the Master Loop issues a SHSR value to the SHSL (while maintaining Dehumidification CCSR at CSL). The SHSL initiates the staged heating cycle operation (operating simultaneously with Dehumidification/Cooling operation). Staged Heating continues until OHSP is satisfied. When satisfied, the ML issues minimum value SHSR and the SHSL terminates heating cycle. If the humidity level at sensor location continues to exceed the set point, Dehumidification/Cooling operation will continue.

Simultaneous operation of cooling and electric heaters is never permitted on 50FP,JP,NP units. If the unit control detects that a compressor stage is active, then electric heater operation is blocked. When the last compressor stage is turned off, then Occupied Heat mode will be permitted. Heating will continue until either the OHSP is satisfied or RH exceeds the HHL set point. If RH, again, exceeds the HHL set point, reheat will be terminated immediately and Dehumidification will be re-initiated.

Configuration — To configure for a humidity sensor, press 1 SRVC to enter into the Service function. Enter the password. Press 6 SRVC to enter into the User Configuration subfunction. Scroll down to HUSN. The current configuration will be shown. The default is 0 (no sensor). The acceptable range of values is 0 to 2, where 0 is no sensor, 1 is differential humidity (2 sensors), and 2 is one return air or space sensor. Press 1 or 2 ENTER to enable the humidity sensors.

To set the high humidity limit value, press 1 SRVC to enter into the Service function. Enter the password. Press 8 SRVC to enter into the User Configuration subfunction. Scroll down to HHL. The current configuration will be shown. The default is 99% (relative humidity). The acceptable range of values is 0 to 100%. To change the set point, press the new number (example 8 5) and press ENTER. See Table 31.

NOTE: To permit Reheat on VAV unit, unit must be configured for Occupied Heating. Simultaneous heating-cooling operation is permitted only on units with gas heating section or hydronic heating system.

Table 30 — Dehumidification and Reheat Definitions

ITEM	DEFINITION
CCSR	Cooling Submaster Reference
CSL	Cooling Submaster Loop
HHL	High Humidity Limit (Set Point)
HUSN	Humidity Sensor(s) Option
ML	Master Loop
OHSP	Occupied Heating Set Point
RH	Relative Humidity
SAT	Supply-Air Temperature
SHSL	Staged Heating Submaster Loop
SHSR	Staged Heating Submaster Reference

HUMIDIFIER CONTROL — There are 2 types of Humidifier control functions available with these units: Analog-output control or Discrete-output control. Analog-output control is used to control a proportional steam valve serving a steam grid humidifier (field-supplied and -installed). Discrete-output is used to control a single-stage humidifier with a spray pump (field-supplied and -installed). See Table 32.

A humidifier system (control connects to PSIO2, Channel 45) and a humidity sensor are required. The control options module (PSIO2) is required for humidifier control.

Table 32 — Humidifier Control Definitions

ITEM	DEFINITION
HUEN	Humidifier Type Configuration
HUM	Humidifier Position (Analog)
HUSN	Humidity Sensor(s) Configuration
HUSP	Humidity Set Point
HUSR	Humidity Submaster Reference
RH	Relative Humidity

Sequence of Operation (Analog-Output Device)

1. If the supply fan is off, the humidifier will be off.
2. If the Occupancy Schedule indicates Unoccupied mode, the humidifier will be off.
3. When the humidity level at the sensor drops below the set point, if the supply fan is ON and unit is in Occupied mode, an output signal will open the steam valve until the set point is satisfied.
4. When the humidity level at the sensor exceeds the set point, the steam valve will be closed.

Table 31 — Configuring Dehumidification and Reheat

DESCRIPTION	HOW TO CONFIGURE AT HSIO	SET POINT	RANGE
Set Dehumidification Set Point ("High Humidity Override")	8 SRVC	HHL	0 to 100%

NOTE: If Unit Type is VAV, unit must be configured for Occupied Heating Enabled (see Table 13, Configuring Heating).

Sequence of Operation (Discrete-Output Device)

1. If the supply fan is off, then the humidifier will be off.
2. If the Occupancy Schedule indicates Unoccupied mode, the humidifier will be off.
3. When the humidity level at the sensor drops below the set point, the output signal will energize the spray pump control until the set point is satisfied.
4. When the humidity level at the sensor exceeds the set point, the spray pump control will be deenergized.

Configuration — To configure:

1. Identify the sensor type. Press 6 SRVC to enter the subfunction. Scroll down to HUSN. Press 1 or 2 and ENTER. If differential humidity sensors are installed, configuration should be set to 1. If a single humidity sensor is installed (space or return air), configuration should be set to 2.
2. Identify Humidifier control type. Press 3 SRVC to enter ter the subfunction. Scroll down to HUEN. Configuration can be set to 1 or 2. For analog applications, select 1. For discrete applications, select type 2. Enable Data Reset.
3. Set Humidity Set Point. Press 1 SET to enter the subfunction. Scroll down to HUSP. The default is 40% rh (relative humidity). The range is 0 to 100% rh.

Algorithms

HUSR = PID function on (Demand term)
where (Demand term) = Humidity Set Point − Humidity

Supply Fan Volume and VAV Control Group —

This group includes Duct Pressure Control (IGV/VFD control), Supply Air Temperature (SAT) Reset from Space Temperature, and SAT Reset from External Signal.

SUPPLY FAN VOLUME CONTROL (VAV Only) — The control will modulate control output to an Inlet Guide Vane (IGV) option or a Variable Frequency Drive (VFD option), in a VAV system, to maintain duct static pressure at user-configured set point. See Table 33.

The following items are required for supply fan volume control:

- IGV or VFD Option
- ¼-in tubing (flame-retardant plenum duty)
- static pressure probe

Table 33 — Supply Fan Volume Control Definitions

ITEM	DEFINITION
DPEN	Duct Pressure Control Option
DSPSR	Duct Static Pressure Submaster Reference
SL	Submaster Loop
SPSP	Static Pressure Set Point
SR	Submaster Reference Value

Sequence of Operation — The status of the supply fan is determined. If the fan status is on, the control reads the duct static pressure and calculates the Duct Static Pressure SR (value required to satisfy conditions). The control outputs this value to the IGV/VFD SL. The SL compares DSPSR to actual duct pressure and determines the required IGV position or VFD speed. The required position/speed is set to the IGV actuator or VFD via Channel 16. The IGV responds to the position signal by opening or closing the supply fan inlet guide vanes; the VFD responds to the speed signal by increasing or decreasing supply fan motor speed.

If the fan status is not on within 1 minute of the fan start, the fan relay commanded state is evaluated. If the state is on, the ML control will check if the fan failure alarm has been tripped. If the alarm has not tripped, algorithm will continue controlling supply fan volume until the alarm is set (adding a 1 minute delay). If the alarm has tripped, then the fan state is considered off and the IGV actuator will be driven closed or VFD will be turned off.

Algorithm — DSPSR = PID function on (demand term) where (demand term) = Static Pressure Set Point − Static Pressure.

Configuration — To enable Duct Pressure mode, press 1 SRVC to enter into the Service function. Enter the password. Press 6 SRVC to enter into the User Configuration subfunction. Scroll down to DPEN. The current configuration will be shown. The default is 0 (disabled). Press 1 ENTER to enable the Duct Pressure mode. The acceptable range of values is 0 and 1, where 0 is disabled and 1 is enabled.

To set the Static Pressure set point, press 1 SET to enter into the Set Point function and the Set Point subfunction. Scroll down to SPSP. The current set point will be shown. The default is 1.5 in. wg. The acceptable range of values is 0.0 to 5.0 in. wg. To change the set point, enter the new number (example: 2 · 0) and press ENTER. See Table 34.

SUPPLY AIR TEMPERATURE RESET FROM SPACE TEMPERATURE (VAV Units Only) — The SAT reset from space temperature allows the Supply-Air Temperature set point of a VAV system to be adjusted up as the space temperature falls below the Occupied Set point, in order to maintain ventilation to the occupied space and minimize cooling stage operation. Supply Air Temperature Reset is Mode 21.

As space temperature falls below the cooling set point, the supply air set point control value will be reset upward as a function of the Reset Ratio (RTIO).

RTIO = degrees change in SAT per degree of Space Temperature change

The Reset Limit (LIMT) will limit maximum number of degrees the SASP may be raised.

Table 34 — Configuring Supply Fan Duct Pressure Control (IGV/VFD)

DESCRIPTION	HOW TO CONFIGURE AT HSIO	SET POINT	RANGE
Enable Duct Pressure Function	6 SRVC	DPEN	Enable = 1; Disable = 0
Select Duct Pressure Set Point	1 SET	SPSP	0.0 to 5.0 in.w g (0 to 1246 Pa)

Space Temperature (SPT) is compared to Occupied Cooling set point (OCSP). If the SPT is below OCSP, the reset value is calculated. If the reset value is greater than Reset Limit, then Reset Limit will be used as the reset value. The CSL uses an adjusted control value for determining stages of cooling control during the reset function.

SRV Formula: RESET = (OCSP − SPT) x RTIO

To enable Supply Air Temperature Reset, press 1 SRVC. Enter the password. Press 6 SRVC to enter into the User Configuration subfunction. Scroll down to RSEN (Reset Enable). The current configuration will be displayed (0 = disabled, 1 = enabled). The default is disabled. To change the configuration, press the number of the new configuration (example: 1) and then press ENTER.

To configure the Supply Air Temperature Reset Ratio, press 1 4 SRVC to enter into the Space Temperature Reset Configuration subfunction. Scroll down to RTIO (Reset Ratio). The current configuration will be displayed.

The default is 3 F. The range of acceptable values is 0 to 10 F. To change the set point, press the number of the new configuration (example: 1) and then press ENTER.

To configure the Supply Air Temperature Reset Limit, press 1 4 SRVC to enter into the Space Temperature Reset Configuration subfunction. Scroll down to LMIT (Reset Limit). The current configuration will be displayed.

The default is 10 F. The range of acceptable values is 0 to 20 F. To change the set point, press the number of the new configuration (example: 1 5) and then press ENTER. See Table 11.

SUPPLY AIR TEMPERATURE RESET (External Signal) — Building/energy management systems can initiate a reset of the unit Supply-Air Temperature set point by up to 20 F, based on external space or energy control system requirements.

An external source analog signal, 2 to 10 vdc, is required. Connect signal leads at PSIO2, Channel 42.

Sequence of Operation

VAV Units — An input signal at Channel 42 will be scaled to 0 to 20 F range, representing reset value. The reset value will be added to the cooling set points and subtracted from heating set points. If (internal) Space Temperature Reset is enabled, the reset value will be the higher of the external reset and the Space Temperature Reset value.

CV Units — The input signal at Channel 42 will be scaled to 0 to 20 F range, representing reset value. The reset value will be added to the cooling set points and subtracted from heating set points. If unit is equipped with a T-56 Space Sensor and is using the Space Temperature Offset function, SAT Reset from remote signal is NOT AVAILABLE.

Configuration — To configure, connect the external signal input to Channel 42.

Remote Controls Group — This group includes Remote Start (Occupied/Unoccupied status control) and Space Temperature Offset (CV only).

REMOTE START — The Remote Start function allows a general-purpose building/energy management system to signal the unit to switch between Unoccupied and Occupied modes from a remote location. This function will also override a Standby command status by initiating an Occupied mode. Upon removal of remote signal, unit will switch to Unoccupied mode. An external control signal (24-vac) is required.

NOTE: Unit cannot be returned to Standby mode from a remote signal. Standby can only be re-entered via HSIO command.

Application of the 24-v signal will switch the unit from current mode (Standby or Unoccupied) to Occupied. The unit will initiate Occupied modes as determined by set points. Removal of the 24-v signal will return control to Unoccupied mode.

Install a LOCAL/REMOTE (SPST-OFF/ON) manual switch in the 24-v signal input. A setting of LOCAL (OFF) prevents accidental start caused by remote control system during service or maintenance. A setting of REMOTE (ON) allows the remote system to start unit with a 24-v signal.

Configuration — Connect remote signal leads to Channel 49 (DSIO no. 2, J3-1, J3-2). To ensure unit returns to Unoccupied mode whenever signal is removed, provide Time Schedule for Unoccupied periods as 24 hr per day (zero hours for Occupied period).

SPACE TEMPERATURE OFFSET (CV Only) — The Space Temperature Offset (STO) function permits occupants to adjust the space temperature set point by −5 F, using a T-56 sensor (equipped with sliding scale adjustment).

A T-56 Space Sensor (field-supplied and -installed) is required.

Sequence of Operation — The STO channel provides analog input to the control, indicating desired shift in space set point. The control scales the voltage to −5 to +5 F range. The configured Space Temperature Set Point is altered by the offset value.

Configuration — To configure, connect the T-56 lead from ''SW'' terminal to PSIO1 Terminal 33 (via TB3-3).

Special Systems Group — This group includes Hydronic Heating Control, Freezestat, Lead/Lag, Head Pressure Control (Motormaster® Control), and Transducers and Thermistors feature.

HYDRONIC HEATING — The Hydronic Heating function will modulate a control valve in a steam or hydronic heat system (field-supplied and -installed), to maintain building temperature at user configured set point. Analog output is 4 to 20 mA. See Table 35.

A heating coil with proportional control valve (field-supplied and -installed) is required. A field-supplied connection from the control valve to Channel 43 is also required. The control options module (PSIO2) is required for hydronic heating.

Table 35 — Hydronic Heating Definitions

ITEM	DEFINITION
HCFD	Heating Coil Fan Off Value
HCSCV	Heating Coil Submaster Center Value
HCSMG	Heating Coil Submaster Gain
HCSR	Heating Coil Submaster Reference
HCV	Heating Coil Value (Analog)
IAQ	Indoor Air Quality Function
OHEN	Occupied Heating Enable/Disable
OHSP	Occupied Heating Set Point
RAT	Return-Air Temperature
SAT	Supply-Air Temperature
SPT	Space Temperature
UHSP	Unoccupied Heating Set Point

Sequence of Operation

1. If the supply fan is OFF, or if Unoccupied Free Cooling is active, the heating value is modulated to maintain desired minimum supply air temperature (HCFO).
2. If the supply fan is on, unit is in Occupied mode, or Optimal Start or Unoccupied heat modes are active:

   VAV Units — The Control will determine if heating is required. Heating is required if the return-air temperature (RAT) is less than the heating set point and the unit is one of the following: in Unoccupied mode, performing warm-up, or Occupied Heating is enabled. When heating is required, control will modulate heating coil control value to maintain desired supply-air temperature.

   CV Units —The control reads the space temperature sensor value and calculates the required heating coil control value (the supply-air temperature required to satisfy load conditions). The control will modulate heating coil control valve to maintain desired SAT control value.
3. When heating is activated, the HIR relays will be energized.
4. A possible override of the Hydronic Heating function may occur if the IAQ Reheat function is active.

Configuration — See Table 36. To configure:

1. Select Heat Type. Press 3 SRVC to enter the subfunction. Scroll down to HEAT. Set Type to 1 (water/steam). Enable Data Reset.
2. Enable Occupied Heating (optional). Press 6 SRVC to enter the subfunction. Scroll down to OHEN. Press 1 ENTER to enable Occupied heating.
3. Select Heating set points. Press 1 SET to enter the subfunction.
   a. Set the Occupied Heating Set Point. Scroll down to OHSP. The default is 68 F. The range is 55 to 80 F.
   b. Set the Unoccupied Heating Set Point. Scroll down to UHSP. The default is 55 F. The range is 40 to 80 F.
4. Select Heat Coil Fan Off set point. Press 1 SET to enter the subfunction. Scroll down to HCFO. The default is 40 F. The range is 35 to 65 F.

Algorithms

HCSR = PID function on (Demand term)

where:

VAV: (Demand term)
= Heating set point − Return Air Temperature

CV: (Demand term)
= Heating set point − Space Temperature

FREEZESTAT — The Freezestat function will attempt to prevent freezing at the Hydronic Coil by raising temperature in the coil (by opening control valve on low temperature signal). The function also turns the supply fan off and returns economizer dampers to minimum position.

A contact set (Normally Open, 24-vac pilot duty) is required. Contact set will close on fall in temperature at freezestat set point. The control options module (PSIO2) is required for operation.

Sequence of Operation

1. Freezestat signal contacts close on temperature drop.
2. A 24-v signal applied to Channel 41.
3. After 2 to 10 second delay, the control will turn the supply fan off, direct the heating control valve to fully open, and return the economizer to the Minimum Damper Position.
4. An alarm is initiated (alarm 88).
5. Alarm status maintained until control is manually reset.

Configuration — To configure, configure the unit for Hydronic Heating. See Hydronic Heat section for more information. Connect switch contacts (NO) and 24-vac power supply to Channel 41.

LEAD/LAG OPERATION — Lead/lag operation will distribute starts between the two refrigeration circuits in an effort to equalize the running time on the two circuits. Lead/lag is factory-enabled except when the Hot Gas Bypass (HGBP) option is ordered. The HGBP function is available on designated lead circuit (circuit A) only, so lead/lag function is disabled.

To disable lead/lag, press 6 SRVC. Scroll down to LLAG. Press 0 ENTER to disable.

To enable lead/lag, press 6 SRVC. Scroll down to LLAG. Press 1 ENTER to enable.

HEAD PRESSURE/FAN CYCLING CONTROL (Motormaster® Head Pressure Control) — The control will cycle condenser-fan motors on each refrigeration circuit at low ambient temperatures in order to maintain proper head pressure and liquid temperature for refrigeration system operation. See Table 37.

Sequence of Operation — Motormaster head pressure control option enabled (default):

On standard unit (without transducers), the first stage of Outdoor Fan(s) operation (on each circuit) will turn on when the Saturated Condensing Temperature on either circuit is greater than (HPSP − 15 F).

NOTE: The default for HPSP is 113 F.

Table 36 — Configuring Hydronic Heating

DESCRIPTION	HOW TO CONFIGURE AT HSIO	SET POINT	RANGE
Select Heat Type	3 SRVC	HEAT	Hot water/Steam = 1* None = 0
Opt: Enable Occupied Heating	6 SRVC	OHEN	Enable = 1; Disable = 0
Select Heating Set Points:			
Occupied Heating Set Point	1 SET	OHSP	55 to 80 F (13 to 27 C)
Unoccupied Heating Set Point	1 SET	UHSP	40 to 80 F (4 to 27 C)
Select Heat Coil Fan Off Set Point	(Serv Tool or Bldg Super)	HCFO	35 to 65 F (2 to 18 C)

*If value changed, enable Data Reset before leaving 3 SRVC .

NOTE: Occupied Heating Set point serves as “Morning Warm-Up Set Point.”

Table 37 — Head Pressure Control Definitions

ITEM	DEFINITIONS
HPSP	Head Pressure Set Point
MMAS	Motormaster® Function Configuration
SCT	Saturated Condensing Temperature

On units with transducer accessory, first stage of Outdoor Fan operation (on each circuit) will turn on when Saturated Condenser Temperature is greater than 138 F.

The first stage of outdoor fan operation will turn off when Saturated Condensing Temperatures on both circuits are less than (HPSP − 37 F) for 90 seconds.

The second stage of outdoor fan operation will be off whenever compressors on its circuit are off. The second stage of outdoor fan operation will be delayed for 60 seconds after start of compressor (or until SCT is greater than 143 F, when the second stage of outdoor fan operation will start immediately). The control will energize the second stage of outdoor fan operation whenever the SCT exceeds the HPSP. The control will deenergize the second stage of outdoor fan operation when the SCT has been less than (HPSP − 35 F) for period of 2 minutes.

NOTE: The second stage of outdoor fan operation on a circuit may be added as rapidly as 2 seconds but may not be removed during two minutes of minimum ON time.

Motormaster option disabled: The first stage of outdoor fan operation for a refrigerant circuit will be on whenever mechanical cooling is on for that circuit. Outdoor fan motor no. 1 is off when mechanical cooling is OFF.

The second stage of outdoor fan operation will be off whenever compressors on its circuit are off. The control will energize the second stage of outdoor fan operation whenever the SCT exceeds the HPSP. The control will deenergize the second stage of outdoor fan operation when the SCT has been less than (HPSP − 35 F) for period of 2 minutes.

NOTE: The second stage of outdoor fan operation on a circuit may be added as rapidly as 2 seconds but may not be removed during 2 minutes of minimum ON time.

Configuration — See Table 38. To disable the Motormaster function, press 6 SRVC to enter the subfunction. Scroll down to MMAS. Press 0 ENTER to disable. The default is enabled.

To enable the Motormaster function, press 6 SRVC to enter the subfunction. Scroll down to MMAS. Press 1 ENTER to enable.

To adjust the default Head Pressure Set Point, press 3 SRVC . Scroll down to HPSP. Enter the new value. Default is 113 F. Range is 80 to 150 F. Enable Data Reset.

TRANSDUCERS AND SUCTION THERMISTORS — The Transducers and Suction Thermistors function allows the control to read pressure transducers as valid inputs, replacing the condenser coil thermistor and low pressure switch inputs at Channels 3, 4, 5, and 6.

The control options module (PSIO2) and pressure transducers are required.

Sequence of Operation — The control will read channels 3 and 4 as Discharge Pressure Transducer inputs. Alarms 76 and 77 (High Discharge Pressure) will be permitted. The control will read Channels 5 and 6 as Suction Pressure Transducer inputs. Alarms 74 and 75 (Low Pressure), Alarms 80 and 81 (Low Saturated Suction Temperature), Alarms 82 and 83 (High Superheat), and Alarms 84 and 85 (Low Superheat) will be permitted.

Configuration — To configure:

1. Enable Transducer Inputs. Press 3 SRVC to enter the subfunction. Scroll down to TRNS. Press 1 ENTER to enable.
2. Enable Suction Thermistors. Press 6 SRVC to enter the subfunction. Scroll down to SUSN. Press 1 ENTER to enable.

Carrier Comfort Network (CCN) Group — This group includes Demand Limit control and Digital Air Volume (DAV) application.

DEMAND LIMIT — The Demand Limit mode limits stages of cooling capacity, resulting from a signal (''Redline Alert'' or ''Loadshed'') from the CCN. The ''Network Loadshed'' option with CCN is required. Demand Limit is Mode 22.

The CCN Building Supervisor package is required.

Sequence of Operation

Redline Alert — When a Redline alert is received from the CCN, the maximum stage of capacity is set equal to the current stage of operation. If the unit is not operating when alert signal is received, capacity stage will be set at zero for 15 minutes, then restart permitted as normal.

Loadshed — At a Loadshed command from the CCN, the control will reduce present maximum stage (determined at Redline Alert) to user-defined percentage of present maximum stage. If unit at zero already, unit will remain at zero for 15 minutes, then control will permit unit to climb to user-defined percentage of maximum.

Example — Maximum stages for unit size is 11 and Demand Limit set point is 40%. At a Redline Alert signal, the unit is currently operating at 10 stages (this becomes the new maximum stages value). At a Demand Limit signal, the maximum number of stages is reduced by the user-defined set point limit (0.40 x 10 = 4 stages permitted). Unit operation will continue with the number of stages limited to reduced value until the Loadshed signal is cleared (removed) by CCN.

The Loadshed mode is limited to 1 hour. If the Loadshed mode is not cleared by the Loadshed option before the 1-hour limit expires, the mode is automatically cleared and unit operation will return to normal.

Table 38 — Configuring Head Pressure Control (Motormaster Control)

DESCRIPTION	HOW TO CONFIGURE AT HSIO	SET POINT	RANGE
Disable ''Motormaster''	6 SRVC	MMAS	Disable = 0; Enable = 1
Adjust Head Pressure Set Point	3 SRVC	HPSP	80 to 150 F (27 to 65 C)*

*If value changed, enable Data Reset before leaving 3 SRVC .

Configuration — To configure:

1. Enable Demand Limit. Press 6 SRVC to enter the subfunction. Scroll down to DLEN. Press 1 ENTER to enable.
2. Select Loadshed Groups. Press 1 5 SRVC to enter the subfunction. Scroll down to LSGP. Coordinate Group selection with CCN Loadshed Module equipment schedules. Default is group 1. Range is 1 to 16.
3. Specify Demand Limit Set Point. Press 2 SET to enter the subfunction. Scroll down to LSP. The default is 50%. The range is 0 to 100 %.

DIGITAL AIR VOLUME (DAV) — Carrier rooftop units with PIC may also have a communication linkage with the VAV terminal units in a particular application. This linkage is called the DAV linkage. The DAV mode indicates the unit is being controlled through a CCN network and is connected to DAV system. Digital Air Volume (DAV) is Mode 39. The CCN Building Supervisor system is required. The CCN must be connected to PSIO1, COMM1 port.

Linkage Data and Operation — The values from the Terminal System Manager (TSM) which are used as linkage data by the rooftop PIC control are found in Table 39.

Table 39 — TSM Linkage Codes

ITEM	DEFINITION
AOCS	Average Occupied Cool Set Point
AOHS	Average Occupied Heat Set Point
AOZT	Average Occupied Zone Temperature
AUCS	Average Unoccupied Cool Set Point
AUHS	Average Unoccupied Heat Set Point
AZT	Average Zone Temperature
NEXTOCCD	Next Occupied Day
NEXTOCCT	Next Occupied Time
NEXTUNOD	Next Unoccupied Day
NEXTUNOT	Next Unoccupied Time
OCCSTAT	Occupancy Status
PREVUNOD	Previous Unoccupied Day
PREVUNOT	Previous Unoccupied Time

Cooling/Heating Routines — When the rooftop unit PIC is part of a DAV system, the rooftop unit PIC utilizes information supplied by the TSM to control cooling, heating, and economizer routines instead of using its own return air and space temperature sensors. The AOHS, AOCS, AUHS, and AUCS from the TSM are used instead of the rooftop unit PIC configured set points. The rooftop unit uses the occupancy status information through the communication linkage, such as NEXTOCCT and NEXTUNOT, instead of its internal occupancy schedule.

VAV Systems — During occupied and biased occupied periods on VAV systems, the rooftop unit PIC uses the AOZT from the TSM to replace the rooftop unit PIC return-air temperature sensor value. During unoccupied periods, the rooftop unit PIC uses the AZT from the TSM instead of the rooftop unit PIC space temperature and return-air temperature sensor values.

Optimal Start Routine — The following TSM points are used in the optimal start portion of the rooftop unit PIC adaptive optimal start/stop routine (AOSS): AZT, NEXTOCCT, NEXTOCCD, PREVUNOT, and PREVUNOD from the TSM. The rooftop PIC uses this information to calculate a bias time that is then used by both the rooftop PIC and the TSM. When the current time of day is greater than the biased start time, the rooftop PIC uses the AOZT from the TSM to determine when the occupied set point has been achieved.

Unoccupied Free Cooling — When the unoccupied free cooling is configured, the rooftop PIC uses the AZT from the TSM instead of the space temperature to determine if unoccupied free cooling should operate.

Supply-Air Set Point (SASP) — When Space Temperature (SASP) reset is configured, the rooftop unit PIC uses the AOZT and the AOCS from the TSM instead of the space temperature to determine the amount of reset required.

Linkage Alarms — If the rooftop unit PIC which had previously been operating as part of a DAV system detects a communication failure between the rooftop unit and the TSM, the rooftop unit PIC continues to operate for 5 minutes using the last information it received from the TSM. If communication resumes within the 5-minute period, normal system operation continues. If the communication failure persists beyond 5 minutes, the rooftop unit PIC generates a linkage failure alarm. At that time, the rooftop unit PIC will return to stand-alone operation using its own sensors and set points.

If the internal occupancy schedule for the rooftop unit PIC has not been configured, the controls will maintain the same occupancy state as prior to the linkage failure. If the occupancy schedule is configured on the rooftop unit PIC, the controls will maintain the same occupancy state as prior to the linkage failure until the next scheduled occupancy transition. At that time, the rooftop unit PIC will revert to its own internal occupancy schedule.

If communication is restored, normal DAV system operation resumes, and the rooftop unit PIC generates a linkage return−to−normal message.

INSTALLATION INFORMATION

Control Wiring — See Fig. 14 - 29 for connections to unit. The recommended types of control wiring for unit devices are listed in Table 40.

SENSORS — Sensors should be wired using single twisted pairs of 20 AWG (American Wire Gage) conductor cable rated for the application, except for the T-56 accessory sensor which requires 3-conductor cable.

NOTE: Humidity and CO_2 sensors must each be powered from an isolated 24-v power supply.

HUMIDITY CONTROL AND HOT WATER AND STEAM VALVES — These devices require 20 AWG twisted pair conductor cables rated for the application for the 4 to 20 mA signal.

SPACE TEMPERATURE SENSOR (T-55 and CEC0121448-01) — The space temperature sensor is shipped standard with every unit, and is located in the main control box. Space temperature sensor wires are to be connected to terminals in the unit main control box. The space temperature sensor includes a terminal block (TB1), a jumper between pins E2 and E3, and an RJ11 female connector. The RJ11 connector is used to tap into the Carrier Comfort Network (CCN) at the sensor. See RJ11 Plug Wiring section on page 43 to connect the RJ11 connector to the CCN.

⚠ CAUTION

Jumper **MUST** be in place between pins E2 and E3 or inaccurate readings could result.

To connect the space temperature sensor (Fig. 14):

1. Connect 1 wire of the twisted pair to terminal T1 and connect the other wire to terminal T2 on terminal block 1 (TB1) located on the cover of the space temperature sensor using a 20 AWG twisted pair conductor cable rated for the application.
2. Connect the other ends of the wires to terminals 1 and 3 on TB3 (sizes 034-048) or terminals 1 and 2 on TB2 (sizes 054-074), located in the unit main control box.

NOTE: This sensor should be installed for all applications. For VAV applications, it is used to control heating and cooling during unoccupied periods. For DAV applications, it is used to maintain control of the space during linkage failures with the TSM (terminal system manager).

SPACE TEMPERATURE SENSOR (T-56 and CEC0121503-01) (CV Applications Only) — Space temperature sensor wires are to be connected to terminals in the unit main control box. The space temperature sensor includes a terminal block (TB1), a jumper between pins E2 and E3, and an RJ11 female connector. The RJ11 connector is used to tap into the CCN at the sensor. See RJ11 Plug Wiring section on page 43 to connect the RJ11 connector to the CCN.

⚠ CAUTION

Jumper MUST be in place between pins E2 and E3 or inaccurate readings could result.

To connect the space temperature sensor (Fig. 14):

1. Connect 1 wire of the 3-conductor cable to terminal TH, 1 wire to terminal COM, and the other wire to terminal SW on terminal block 1 (TB1) located on the cover of the space temperature sensor using a 20 AWG twisted 3-conductor cable rated for the application.
2. Connect the other ends of the wires to terminals 1, 3, and 7 on TB3 (sizes 034-048) or terminals 1, 2, and 7 on TB2 (sizes 054-074), located in the unit main control box. The wire from terminal SW MUST be connected to terminal 7 for all sizes.

NOTE: Either the T-55 or the T-56 sensor must be connected for CV applications to function.

Table 40 — Recommended Sensor and Device Non-Shielded Cable

MANUFACTURER	PART NO.	
	Regular Wiring	Plenum Wiring
Alpha	1895	—
American	A21451	A48301
Belden	8205	884421
Columbia	D6451	—
Manhattan	M13402	M64430
Quabik	6130	—

Optional Smoke Control — When the unit is equipped with an optional smoke control and a fire system is installed, 4 modes are provided to control smoke within areas serviced by the rooftop unit. Each mode must be energized individually from the approved building fire alarm system, and the corresponding alarm is then generated at the HSIO keypad or building supervisor. The 4 modes are Fire Shutdown mode, Evacuation mode, Pressurization mode, and Smoke Purge mode.

For Fire Shutdown mode, the PSIO-2 module (available as a factory-installed option) is required to initiate this control function.

For Pressurization mode, the PSIO-2 module (available as a factory-installed option) is required to initiate this control function. In addition, the factory-installed economizer option is required.

For Evacuation and Smoke Purge modes, the PSIO-2 module (available as a factory-installed option) is required to initiate this control function. In addition, the factory-installed economizer and factory-installed power exhaust options are required.

The building fire alarm system must provide 4 normally open contact closures (rated for 24-vac). These contacts must be wired between TB2-6 and the PSIO2 plug J7 (bottom) appropriate connection. Refer to the unit wiring diagram for the corresponding connection point on PSIO2, plug J7 (bottom).

Heat Interlock Relay (HIR) Function Wiring (VAV Units Only — Not necessary for DAV applications) — Variable-air volume units which provide staged heating (for morning warm-up, unoccupied heat, or occupied heat modes) require that room terminals be controlled to go to the fully open position when the unit goes into the unoccupied or occupied heating mode. The HIR function is provided for this control. When the unit goes into heating mode, the contact set at Channel 60 (DSIO2) is energized to provide switch closure or opening (depending on how the field-supplied power source is set up) to open the room terminals. The field-supplied connections for interlock function are:

HEAT INTERLOCK RELAY	TERMINALS	
	Sizes 034-048	Sizes 054-074
Normally Closed	2 and 4	8 and 10
Normally Open	4 and 5	8 and 9

NOTE: A field-supplied power source is required. See Fig. 16 and unit wiring schematic for wiring details.

Remote Reset — The unit controls allow for remote input from an energy management system (EMS) or some other input to offset the space temperature set point on CV applications or to reset the supply-air set point on VAV applications. A remote, isolated, 2 to 10 vdc signal may be used to achieve this purpose. See Fig. 27 for wiring details.

Remote RUN/UNOCCUPIED Control — This control is for applications where it is necessary to control the unit occupancy mode from a remote timeclock or switch. See Fig. 18 for appropriate field wiring. When signal (24-v) is applied to Channel 49, unit will enter occupied mode. Removal of signal returns unit to unoccupied mode. Place LOCAL/REMOTE switch in REMOTE (ON) position.

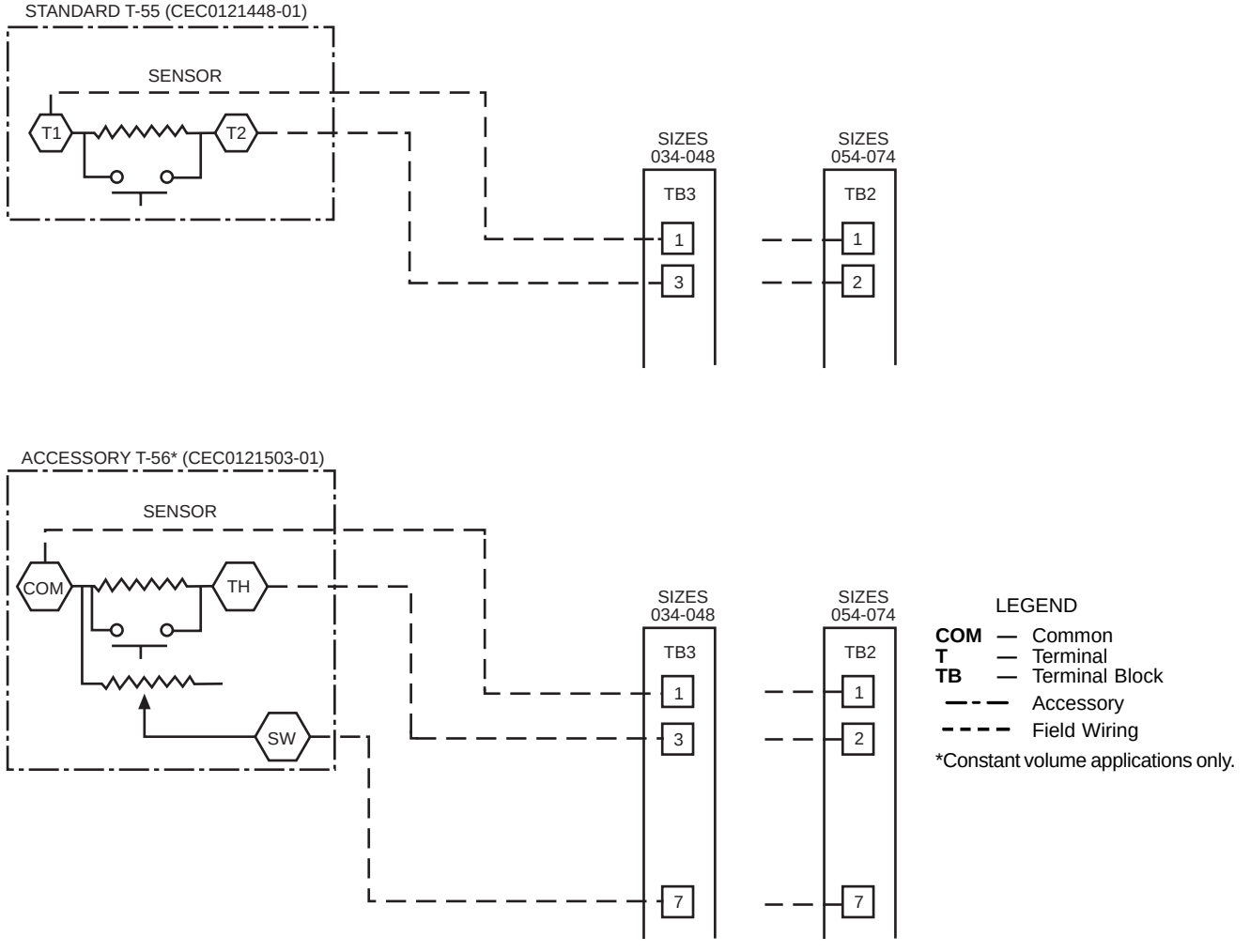
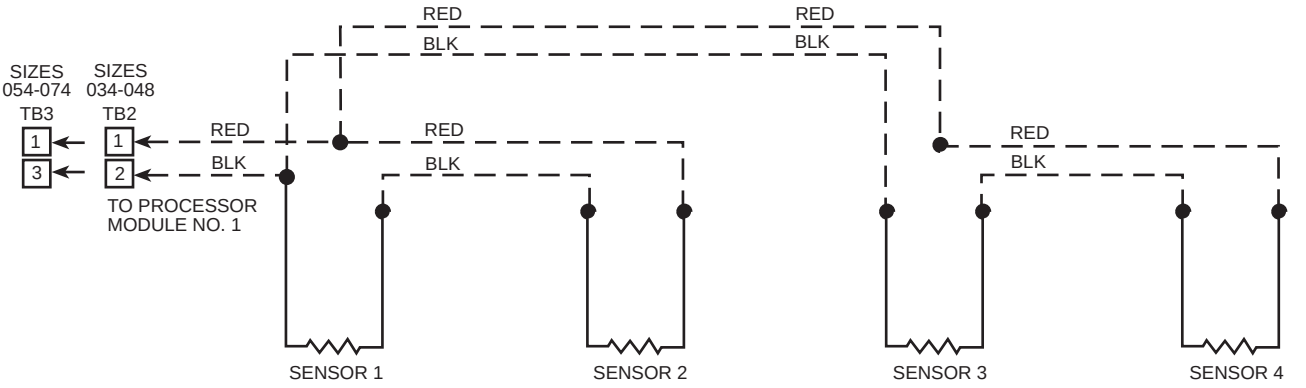
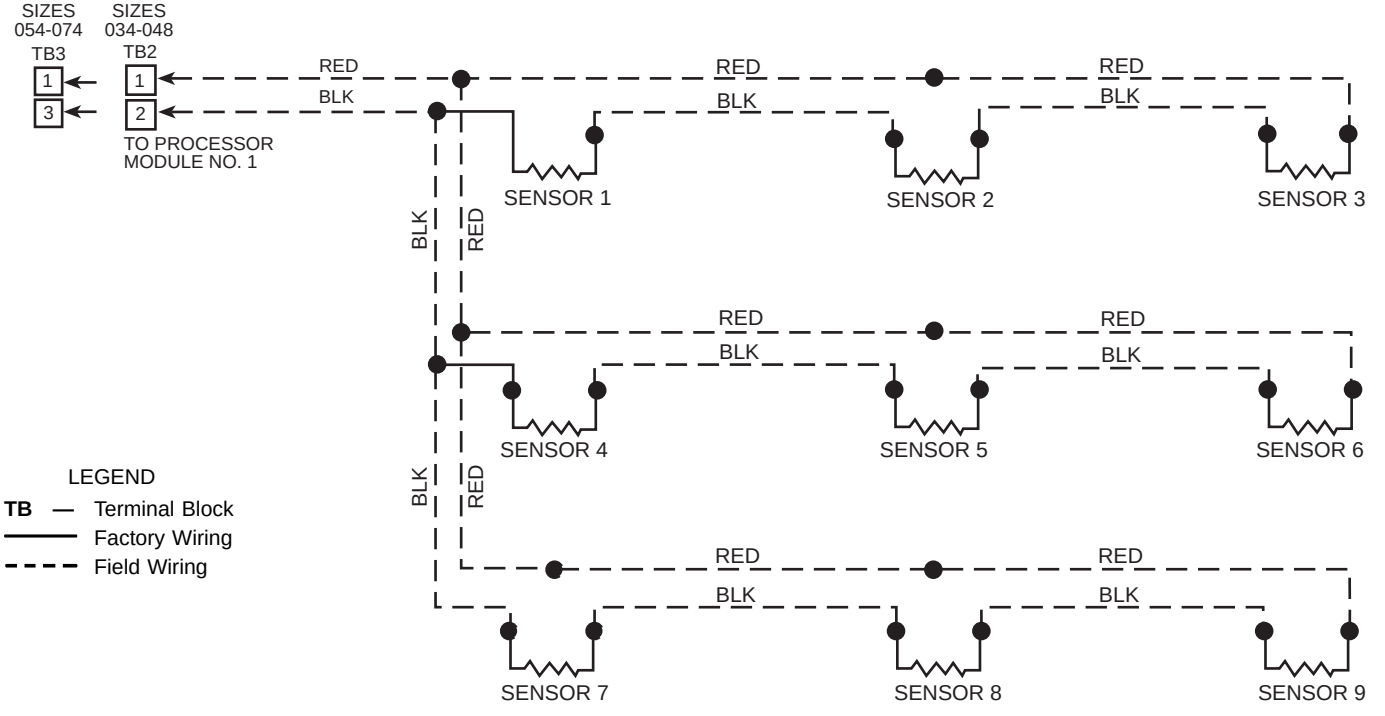


Fig. 14 — Space Temperature Sensor Wiring



SPACE TEMPERATURE AVERAGING — 4 SENSOR APPLICATION



SPACE TEMPERATURE AVERAGING — 9 SENSOR APPLICATION

Fig. 15 — Space Temperature Sensor Averaging

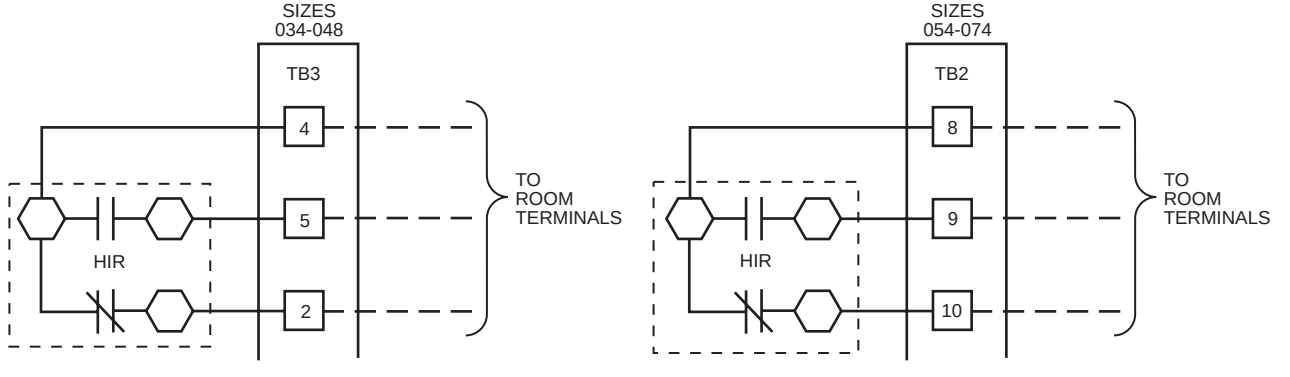


Fig. 16 — Heat Interlock Relay Wiring (PIC Control Units)

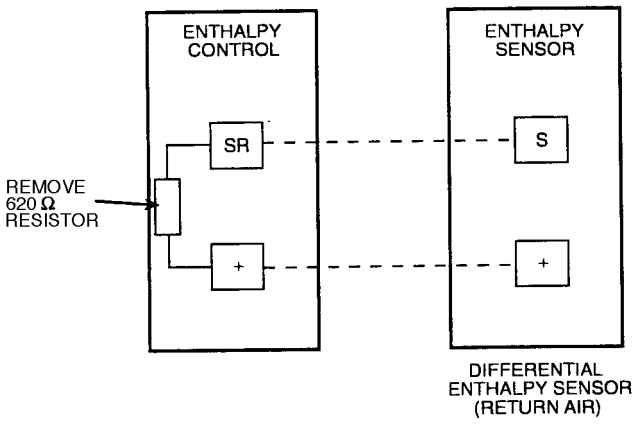


Fig. 17 — Differential Enthalpy Sensor

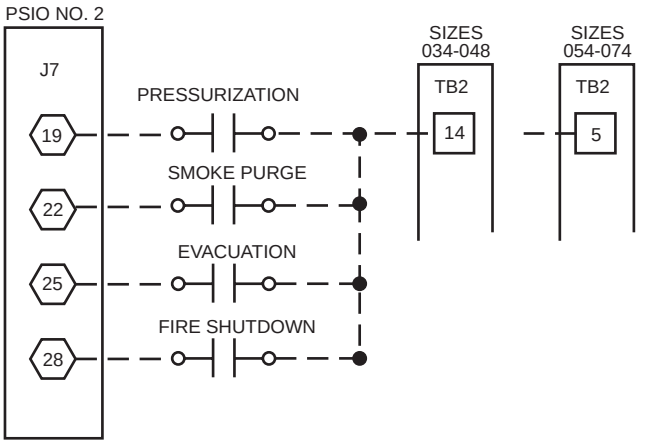
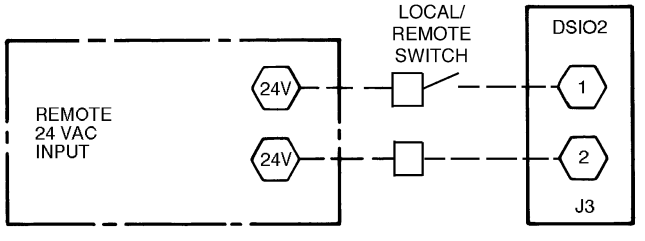


Fig. 20 — Smoke Control



LEGEND

DSIO — Relay Module

Fig. 18 — Remote RUN/UNOCCUPIED Control

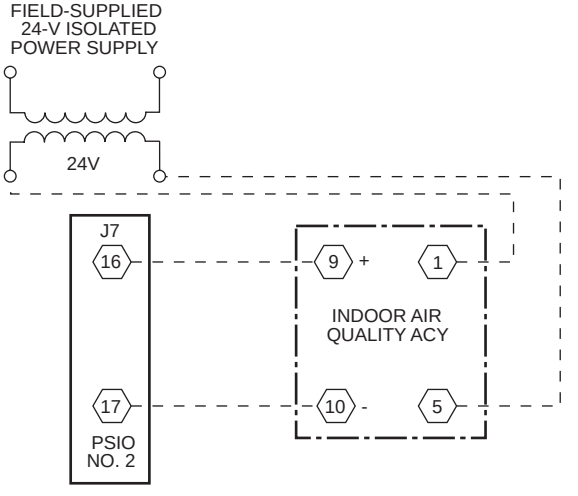
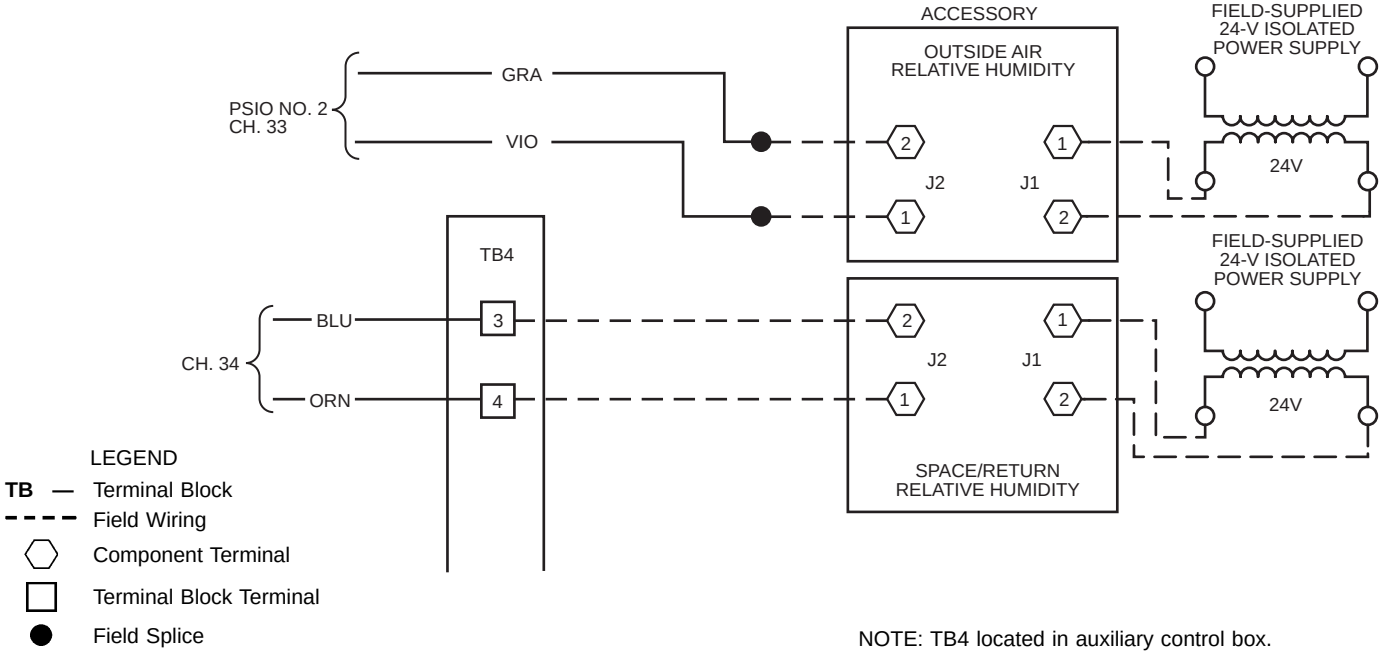
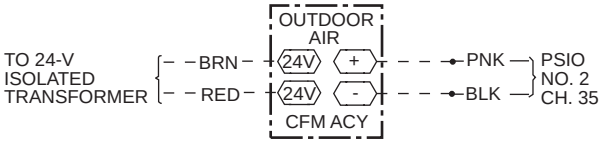


Fig. 21 — Indoor Air Quality



NOTE: TB4 located in auxiliary control box.

Fig. 19 — Accessory Humidity Control



LEGEND

TB — Terminal Block
Field Wiring
Component Terminal
Terminal Block Terminal

Fig. 22 — Outdoor Airflow Control

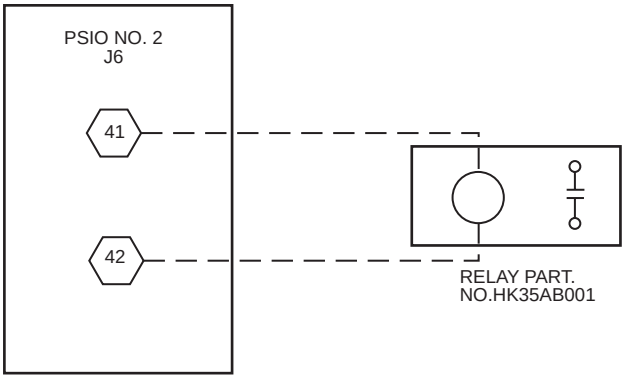
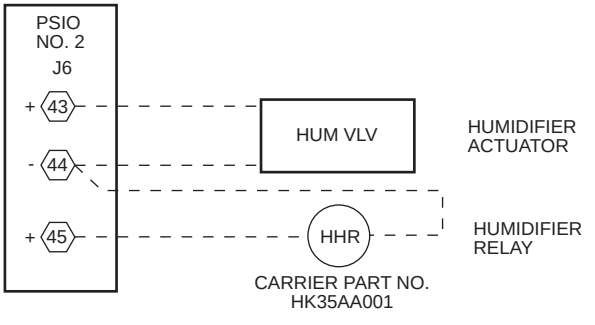


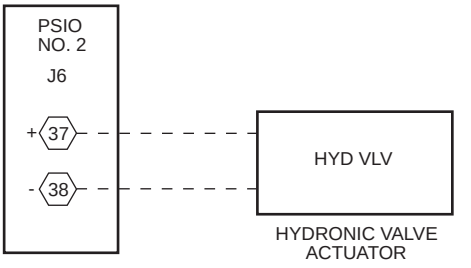
Fig. 23 — Timed Discrete Output



LEGEND

TB — Terminal Block
Field Wiring
Component Terminal

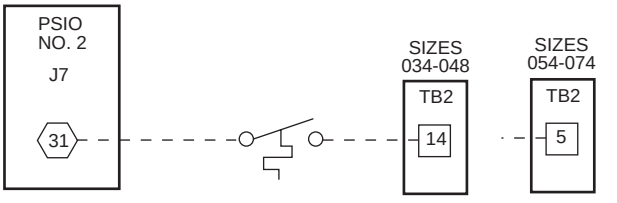
Fig. 24 — Humidifier



LEGEND

TB — Terminal Block
Field Wiring
Component Terminal

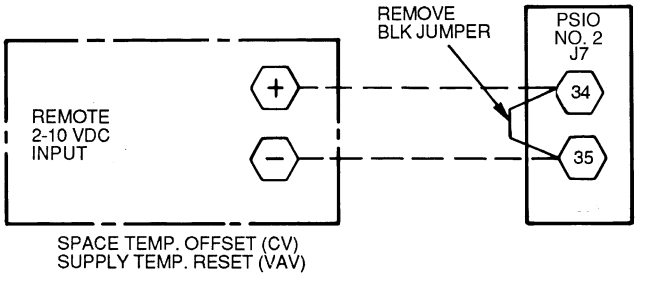
Fig. 25 — Hydronic Heating



LEGEND

TB — Terminal Block
Field Wiring
Component Terminal
Terminal Block Terminal

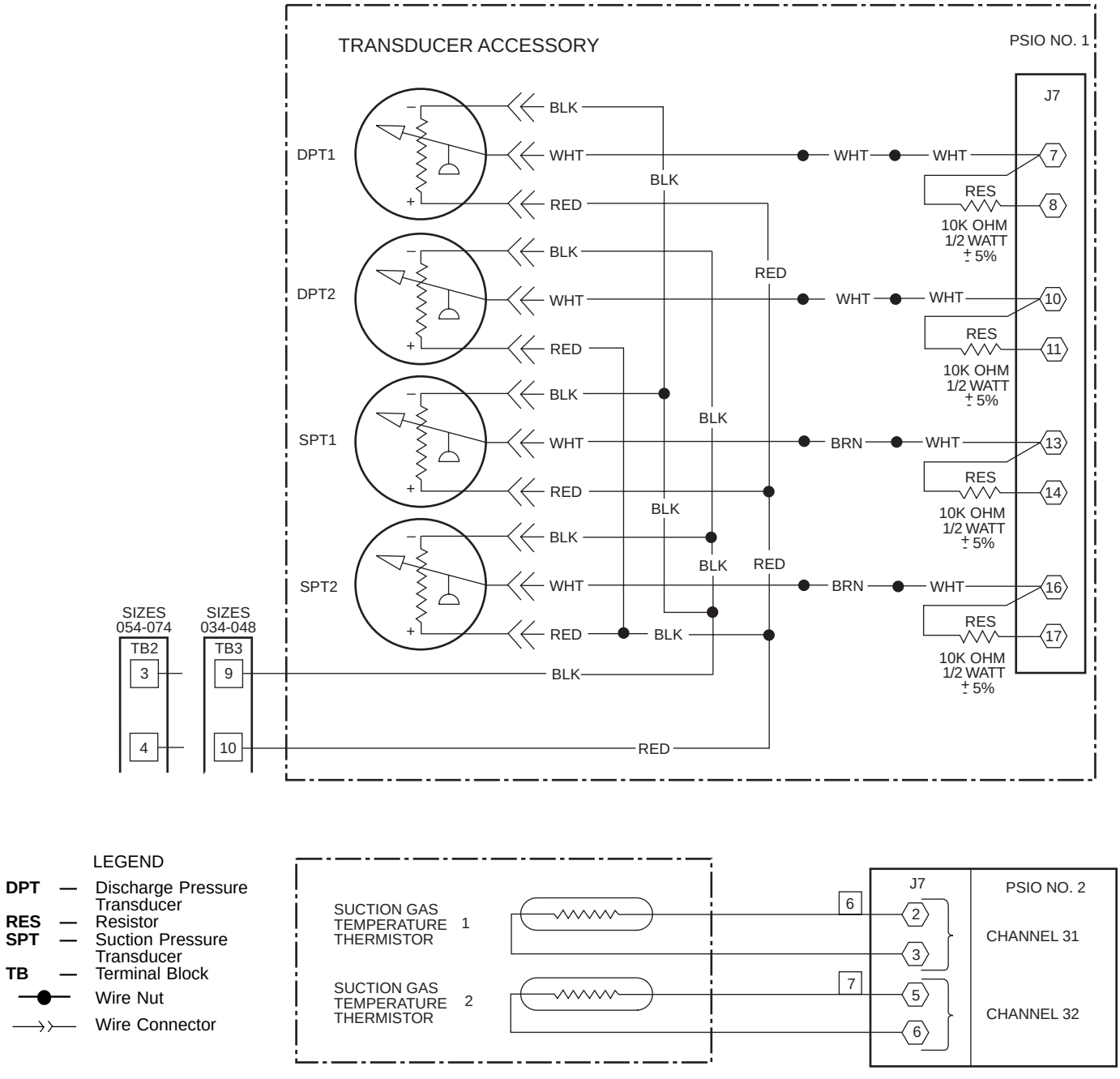
Fig. 26 — Freezestat



LEGEND

CV — Constant Volume
VAV — Variable Air Volume

Fig. 27 — Remote Supply Air Temperature Reset/Space Temperature Offset



LEGEND

DPT — Discharge Pressure Transducer
RES — Resistor
SPT — Suction Pressure Transducer
TB — Terminal Block
Wire Nut
Wire Connector

Fig. 28 — Transducer/Thermistor Wiring

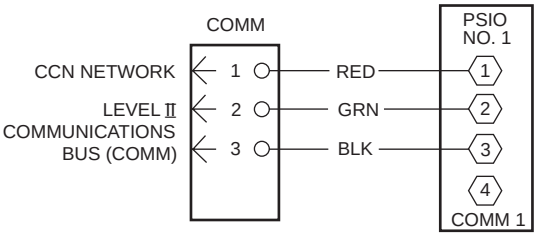


Fig. 29 — CCN Building Supervisor

Timed Discrete Output — A timed discrete output is available for switching on and off items such as parking lot lights. Time Schedule II (1 1 SCHD to 1 8 SCHD) operates this function. A special relay (part no. HK35AB001) with a 20 vdc holding coil must be field wired. See Fig. 23.

Air Pressure Tubing — Before options such as inlet guide vanes (IGV), variable frequency drive (VFD), and/or modulating power exhaust can operate properly, the pneumatic tubing for pressure sensing must be installed. Use fire-retardant plenum tubing (field-supplied). Tubing size is ¼ in. for all applications. Tubing must be run from the appropriate sensing location (in the duct or in the building space) to the control device location in the unit.

INLET GUIDE VANES — The tubing for the duct pressure (DP) control option should sample supply duct pressure about 2/3 of the way out from the unit in the main trunk duct, at a location where a constant duct pressure is desired.

The duct pressure is sensed by a pressure transducer. The output of the pressure transducer is directed to the unit control module. On all sizes, the DP transducer is located in the unit auxiliary control box. See Fig. 30 and 31. Use a nominal ¼-in. plastic tubing. Control box details are shown in Fig. 32 and 33.

VARIABLE FREQUENCY DRIVE — The tubing for the duct pressure (DP) control option should sample supply duct pressure about 2/3 of the way out from the unit in the main trunk duct, at a location where a constant duct pressure is desired.

The duct pressure is sensed by a pressure transducer. The pressure transducer output is directed to the unit control module. On all sizes the DP transducer is located in the unit auxiliary control box. See Fig. 30 and 31. Use a nominal ¼-in. plastic tubing. Control box details are shown in Fig. 32 and 33.

MODULATING POWER EXHAUST — The tubing for the building pressure control (achieved via the Modulating Power Exhaust option) should sample building pressure in the area near the entrance lobby (or other appropriate and sensitive location) so that location is controlled as closely to design pressures as possible.

These units use a pressure transducer for sensing building pressure. The BP transducer is located in the unit auxiliary control box. See Fig. 30 and 31. Use a nominal ¼-in. plastic tubing. Control box details are shown in Fig. 32 and 33.

Space Temperature Sensors

STANDARD SPACE TEMPERATURE SENSOR (T-55) — The T-55 (part no. CEC0121448-01) sensor is a wall-mounted device used to measure space temperature and for unoccupied heating and cooling operation. It should be installed as a wall-mounted thermostat would be (in the conditioned space where it will not be subjected to either a cooling or heating source or direct exposure to sunlight, and 4 to 5 ft above the floor). It can also be used to override the occupancy schedule in the unit by pushing the button on the front. Refer to Space Temperature Sensor (T-55) section on page 34 for wiring details.

ACCESSORY SPACE TEMPERATURE SENSOR (T-56) — The T-56 sensor (part no. CEC0121503-01) operates the same as the standard T-55 sensor but has an additional feature of allowing the user to change the set point ± 5° F. The T-56 sensor is applicable to CV applications only. A slide potentiometer is used to provide the space temperature offset and is located on the face of the device. The sensor is a wall-mounted device and should be installed as a wall-mounted thermostat would be (in the conditioned space where it will not be subjected to either a cooling or heating source or direct exposure to sunlight, and 4 to 5 ft above the floor). It can also be used to override the occupancy schedule in the unit by pushing the button on the front.

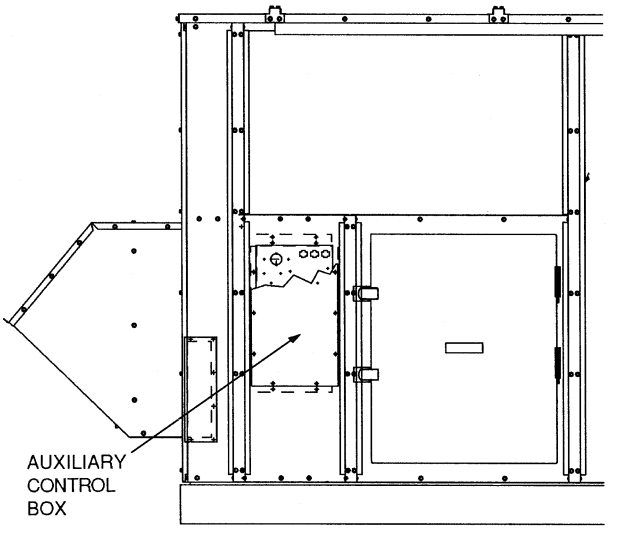


Fig. 30 — Auxiliary Control Box Location; Size 034-048 Units

SPACE TEMPERATURE AVERAGING — Applications that require averaging using multiple space temperature sensors can be satisfied using either 4 or 9 T-55 sensors as shown in Fig. 15. Single space temperature reset wiring is discussed in detail in Space Temperature Sensor sections on page 34.

NOTE: Only Carrier T-55 sensors may be used for standard T-55 space temperature averaging. Sensors must be used in multiples of 1, 4 and 9 only, with total sensor wiring not to exceed 1000 ft. However, space temperature reset can be accomplished with only one sensor (provided standard with unit).

NOTE: Do not use T-56 sensor for space temperature averaging because 5° F offset function will not work in a multiple sensor application.

Humidity Sensors

RELATIVE HUMIDITY (RH) SENSOR (Wall Mounted) — The accessory field-installed, wall-mounted type RH sensor (part no. HL39ZZ001) measures the relative humidity of the air within the occupied space. Use a junction box to accommodate the wiring when sensor is mounted in the occupied space. Sensor must be mounted with terminals ACIN and OUT+ located at the top of the sensor. Supply 24 vac to this sensor from an isolated power supply. The control options module (PSIO2) is required for operation.

RELATIVE HUMIDITY (RH) SENSOR (Duct Mounted) — The accessory field-installed, duct-mounted RH sensor (part no. HL39ZZ002) can be installed either in the return-air ductwork or the outdoor-air ductwork. If 2 relative humidity sensors are ordered for differential enthalpy control, then the sensors will be installed in the conditioned space (CV applications) or the return air (VAV applications) and outdoor airstream. If the sensor is to be used for control of a humidifier, install the sensor in the return-air duct. Supply 24 vac to this sensor from an isolated power supply. The control options module (PSIO2) is required for operation.

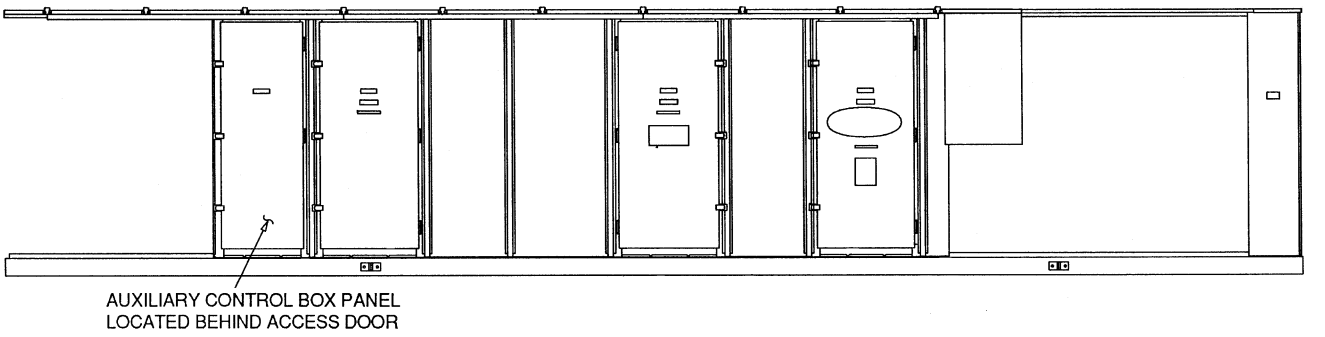


Fig. 31 — Auxiliary Control Box Location; Size 054-074 Units

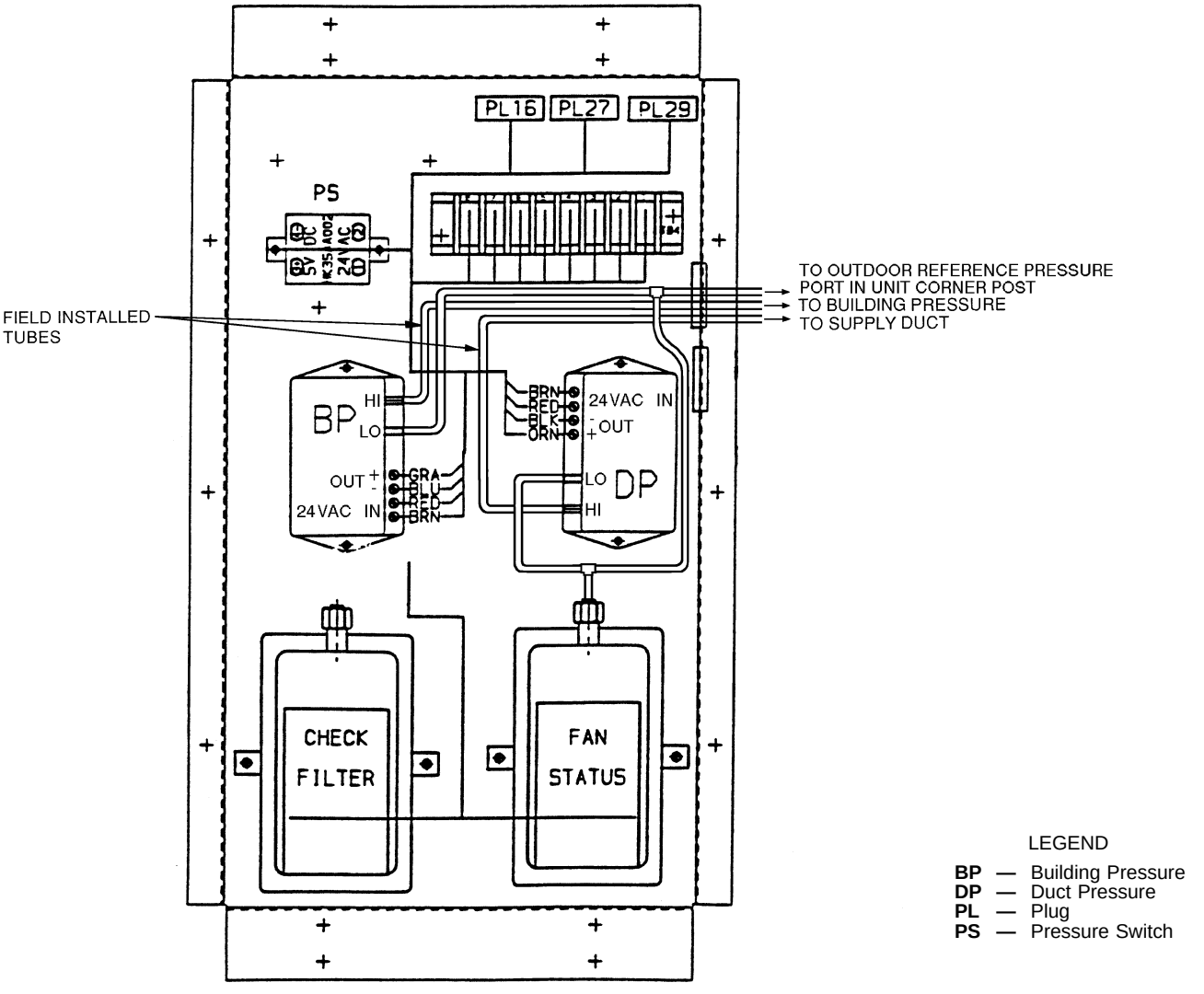


Fig. 32 — Auxiliary Control Box Details; Size 034-048 Units

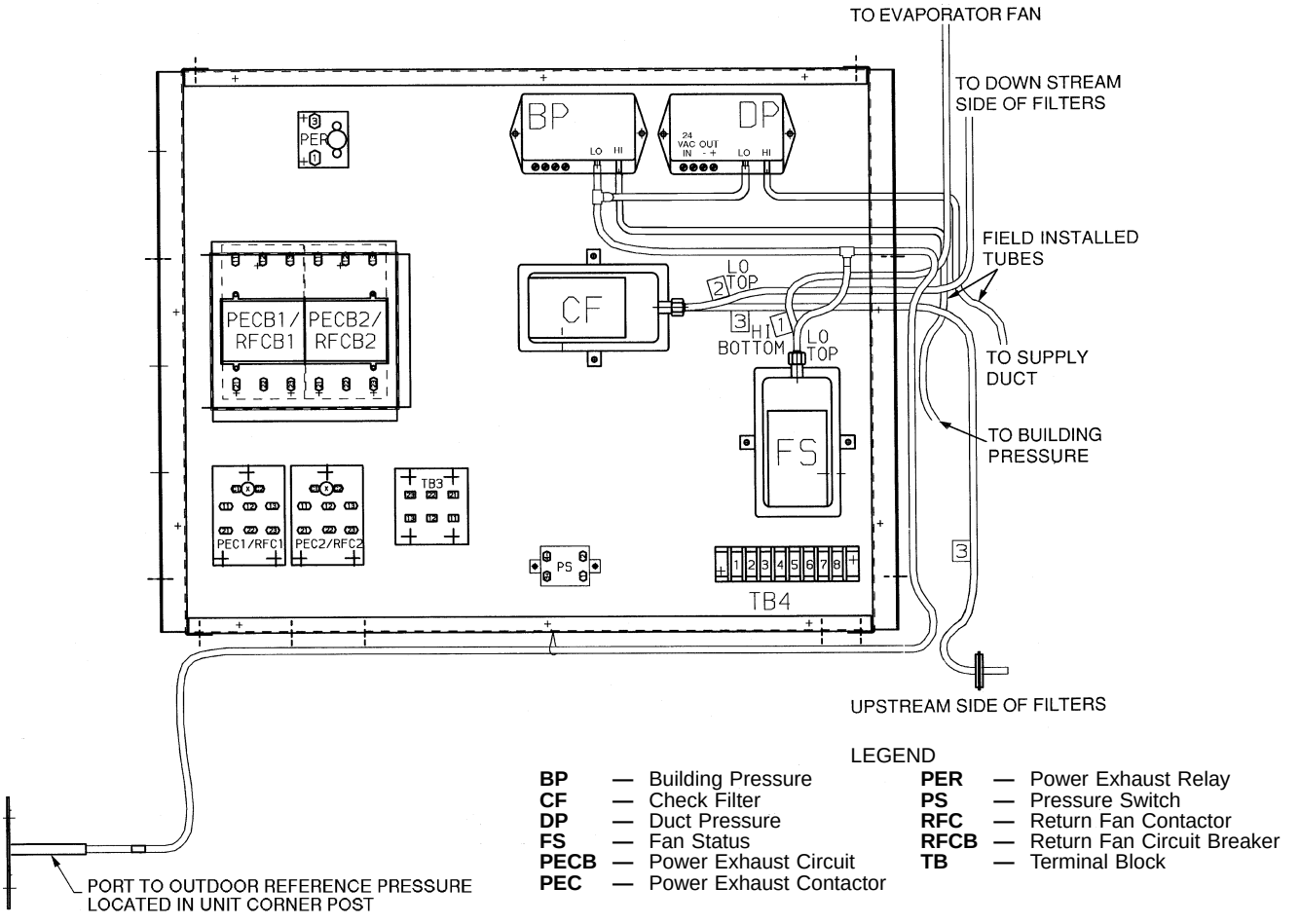


Fig. 33 — Auxiliary Control Box Details; Size 054-074 Units

CARRIER COMFORT NETWORK INTERFACE

The units can be connected to the CCN if desired. The communication bus wiring is supplied and installed in the field. It consists of shielded, 3-conductor cable with drain wire.

The system elements are connected to the communication bus in a daisy chain arrangement. The positive pin of each system element communication connector must be wired to the positive pins of the system element on either side of it, the negative pins must be wired to the negative pins, and the signal pins must be wired to signal ground pins. Wiring connections for CCN should be made at the 4-pin plug (COMM) located at the bottom right side of the fuse bracket in the main control box. Consult CCN Contractor's Manual for further information.

NOTE: Conductors and drain wire must be 20 AWG minimum stranded, tinned copper. Individual conductors must be insulated with PVC, PVC/nylon, vinyl, Teflon, or polyethylene. An aluminum/polyester 100% foil shield and an outer jacket of PVC, PVC/nylon, chrome vinyl, or Teflon with a minimum operating temperature range of −20 C to 60 C is required. See Table 41 for cables that meet the requirements.

Table 41 — CCN Connection Approved Shielded Cables

MANUFACTURER	CABLE PART NO.
Alpha	2413 or 5463
American	A22503
Belden	8772
Columbia	02525

IMPORTANT: When connecting the CCN communication bus to a system element, use a color coding system for the entire network to simplify installation and checkout.

The following color code is recommended:

SIGNAL TYPE	CCN BUS CONDUCTOR INSULATION COLOR	COMM1 PLUG PIN NO.
+	RED	1
GROUND	WHITE	2
−	BLACK	3

NOTE: If a cable with a different color scheme is selected, a similar color code should be adopted for the entire network.

At each system element, the shields of its communication bus cables must be tied together. If the communication bus is entirely within one building, the resulting continuous shield must be connected to a ground at one point only. If the communication bus cable exits from one building and enters another, the shields must be connected to grounds at the lightning suppressor in each building where the cable enters or exits the building (1 point per building only). See Fig. 34.

To connect the unit to the network:

1. Turn off power to the control box.
2. Cut the CCN wire and strip the ends of the red (+), white (ground), and black (−) conductors. (If a different network color scheme is used, substitute appropriate colors.)

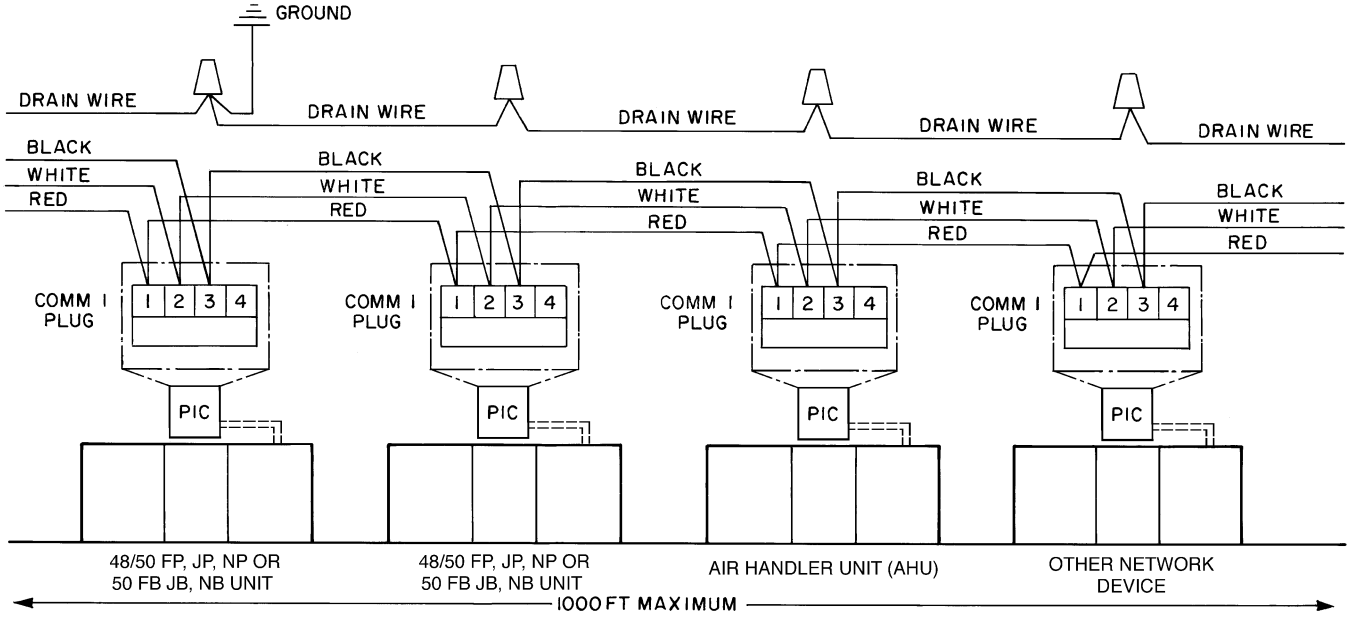
3. Remove the 4-pin female plug from the fuse and control circuit breaker bracket in the main control box, and connect the wires as follows:
   a. Insert and secure the red (+) wire to terminal 1 of the 4-pin plug.
   b. Insert and secure the white (ground) wire to terminal 2 of the 4-pin plug.
   c. Insert and secure the black (−) wire to terminal 3 of the 4-pin plug.
4. Insert the plug into the existing 4-pin mating connector on the fuse or control circuit breaker bracket in the main control box.

IMPORTANT: A shorted CCN bus cable will prevent some routines from running and may prevent unit from starting. If abnormal conditions occur, unplug the connector. If conditions return to normal, check CCN connector, and run new cable if necessary. A short in one section of the bus can cause problems with all system elements on the bus.

RJ11 Plug Wiring — Units on the CCN can be monitored from the space at the sensor through the RJ11 connector, if desired. To wire the RJ11 connector into the CCN (Fig. 35):

IMPORTANT: The cable selected for the RJ11 connector wiring MUST be identical to the CCN communication bus wire used for the entire network. Refer to Table 41 for acceptable wiring.

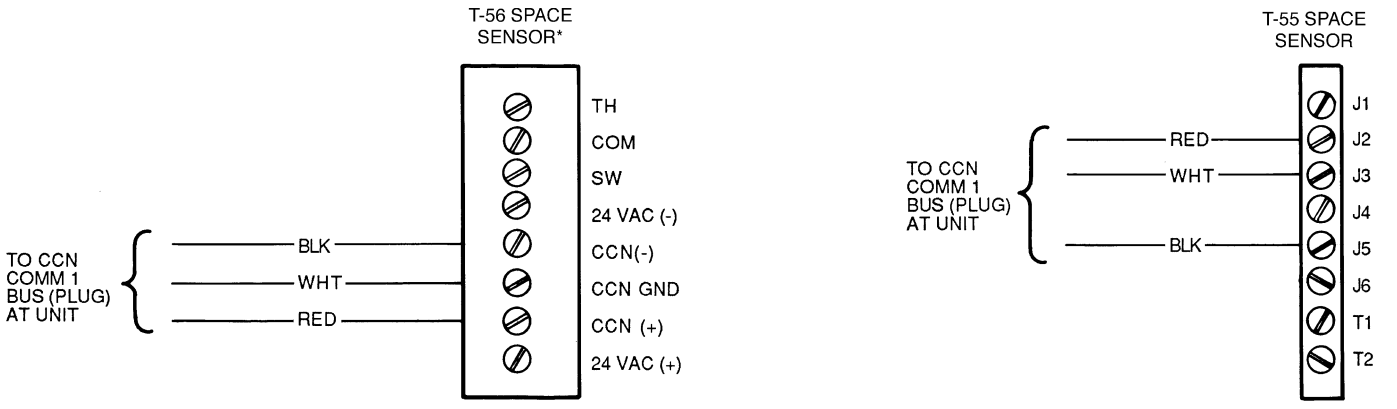
1. Cut the CCN wire and strip ends of the red (+), white (ground), and black (−) conductors. (If another wire color scheme is used, strip ends of appropriate wires.)
2. Insert and secure the red (+) wire to pin J2 of the space temperature sensor terminal block (TB1).
3. Insert and secure the white (ground) wire to pin J3 of the space temperature sensor TB1.
4. Insert and secure the black (−) wire to pin J5 of the space temperature sensor TB1.
5. Connect the other end of the communication bus cable to the remainder of the CCN communication bus at the COMM1 plug located on the fuse and control circuit breaker bracket in the unit main control box.



LEGEND

PIC — Product Integrated Control

Fig. 34 — CCN Communication Wiring



LEGEND

CCN — Carrier Comfort Network
COM — Common
COMM — Communications
GND — Ground
SW — Switch
T — Terminal
TH — Thermostat, Heating

*Constant volume applications only.

Fig. 35 — Space Sensor to Communication Bus Wiring

START-UP

Initial Check

IMPORTANT: Do not attempt to start unit, even momentarily, until all items on the Controls Start-Up Checklist (in installation instructions) and the following steps have been completed.

1. Verify unit has been installed per the Installation Instructions included in the unit installation packet.
2. Verify that all auxiliary components (sensors, controls, etc.) have been installed and wired to the unit control boxes per these instructions, the unit Installation Instructions, and the unit wiring label diagrams.
3. Verify that air pressure hoses (static, duct, etc.) are properly attached, routed, and free from pinches or crimps that may affect proper control operation.
4. Set any control configurations that are required (field-installed accessories, etc). The unit is factory configured for all appropriate factory-installed options with the applicable controls programmed to the default values. See Adjusting Set Points section on page 46 for configuration values.
5. Enter unit set points. The unit is shipped with the set point default values shown in Adjusting Set Points section on page 46. If a different set point is required, change per the example shown under Set Point Function section on page 46.
6. Configure schedule subfunctions: occupied, unoccupied, and holiday periods. See Program Time Sequences section on page 50 for details on setting periods.
7. Verify that control time periods programmed meet current requirements.
8. Check tightness of all electrical connections.
9. Perform quick test (see Quick Test section on page 79).

Set Fan Status and Check Filter Switches

SUPPLY FAN STATUS SWITCH (FS) — A snap-acting single-pole, double-throw (SPDT) differential pressure switch is factory mounted in the unit auxiliary control box. The switch senses the change in pressure across the supply-air fan and provides the fan status. A length of fire-retardant control (plenum) tubing connects the switch to the probe located in the fan discharge plenum.

The switch must be set prior to unit operation. To set the switch, turn the adjustment screw on top (center) of switch clockwise to increase set point, or counterclockwise to decrease set point. The set point switch range is 0.05 to 2.0 in. wg with a deadband of 0.02 in. wg at minimum set point and 0.1 in. wg at maximum set point.

Set switch so that contact makes to NC when supply-air fan is energized. Adjust switch with VFD at slow speed on VAV units. If IGVs are used, adjust switch with IGVs closed. The switch should make (fan on) within 1 minute after supply-air fan is energized and break (fan off) within 1 minute after the fan is deenergized.

CHECK FILTER SWITCH (CFS) — A snap acting SPDT switch is factory mounted in the unit auxiliary control box. The switch senses the differential pressure and provides the microprocessor module with a signal for filter status. Two lengths of plenum tubing connect the switch to probes located both upstream and downstream of the unit filters.

The switch must be set prior to unit operation. To set the switch, turn the adjustment screw on top (center) of switch slowly clockwise to find the ''pivot'' point where the filter status still reads clean under 8 STAT in the HSIO display. Check the switch operation with the supply-air fan running, the VFD at slow speed (if applicable), and nominal cfm delivery. If IGVs are used, adjust switch with IGVs closed. See Table 42 for clean filter pressure drops for help in locating the ''pivot'' point. Once this point is found, turn the screw clockwise to obtain the set point at which the filter status will be dirty. Use Table 42 as a guide.

Table 42 — Filter Switch Set Point

FILTER TYPE	INCREASED PRESSURE DROP TO "DIRTY" FROM PIVOT POINT	APPROXIMATE CLOCKWISE TURNS
2-in. Throwaway	0.30 in. wg	2
2-in. Pleated	0.75 in. wg	5
Bag With Pre-filters	0.75 in. wg	5

Auxiliary Switch, Power Exhaust — All units with the modulating power exhaust option have 2 auxiliary switches mounted on the cams inside the power exhaust damper motor. The switch cam is factory set to energize the second power exhaust motor. A pointer is printed on the red cam and the numbers 35 and 63 are both printed on the blue cam. See Fig. 36.

If the damper motor has been replaced or improper operation is suspected, perform the following test before attempting to adjust the switch cams:

1. Put the unit into the standby mode.
2. a. For size 034-048 units: Remove damper motor top cover and verify that pointer points at number 35. If installing new motor, use screwdriver to turn blue cam so pointer lines up with the number 35. See Fig. 37.
   b. For size 054-074 units: Remove damper motor top cover and verify that pointer points at number 63. If installing new motor, use screwdriver to turn blue cam so that pointer lines up with the number 63. See Fig. 37.
3. Enter quick test function (2 TEST ALRM) and press ▼ until you reach the PERD display.
4. Press the ENTER key once and wait 30 seconds. Was power exhaust motor no. 2 energized? Yes/No
5. Press the ENTER key again and wait 30 seconds. Was power exhaust motor no. 2 energized? Yes/No
6. Press the ENTER key again and wait 30 seconds. Was power exhaust motor no. 2 deenergized? Yes/No
7. Press the ENTER key again and wait 30 seconds. Was power exhaust motor no. 2 deenergized? Yes/No
8. Exit the quick test. See Quick Test section on page 79 for details.
9. Proceed with evaluation below.

If the answers in Step 5 and Step 7 above were both yes, the switch cams are properly adjusted. If the answers to either Step 4 or Step 6 above were yes, the switch cams need adjustment. To adjust auxiliary switch cams:

1. Remove damper motor top cover.
2. Use ⅛ in. straight blade screwdriver to make adjustments.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not turn motor shaft by hand or with wrench. Damage to the gear train will result.

3. Adjustments should be made to the blue cam only. The pointer on the red cam should remain centered and at the top, as this will deenergize motor no. 2 properly.
4. Each click of the blue cam changes the switch setting by approximately 3 degrees of travel.
5. If motor no. 2 was energized too soon (Step 4 of the test above was yes), turn blue cam one click to left (see Fig. 37). If motor no. 2 was not energized (Steps 4 and 5 of the test above were no), turn blue cam one click to the right (see Fig. 37).
6. Repeat the quick test.
7. Repeat Steps 5 and 6 as necessary until proper operation is observed.
8. Replace damper motor top cover.

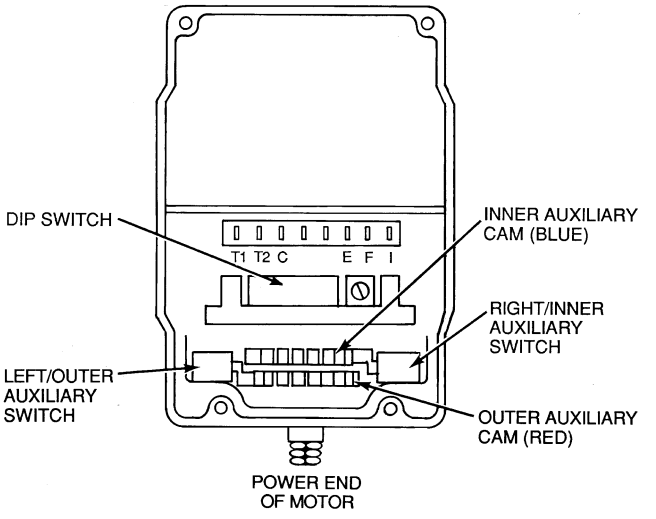


Fig. 36 — Auxiliary Switch Stroke Adjustment

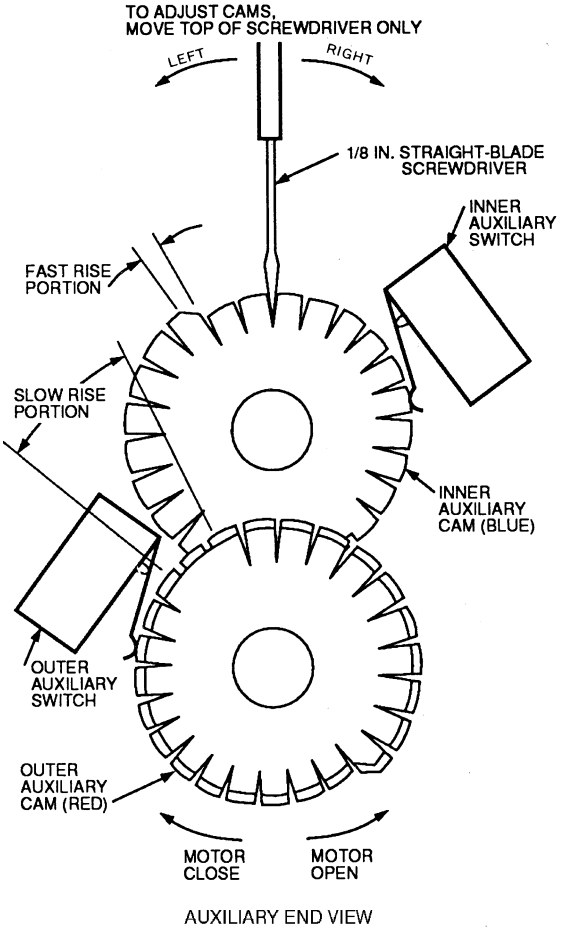


Fig. 37 — Auxiliary Switch Adjustment

Adjusting Set Points

SET POINT FUNCTION — The Set Point function allows the user to view the current values set for the unit. From this function, the user can change the values. See Table 43.

Reading and Changing Set Points — To change the set point of a particular feature, enter the appropriate subfunction and scroll to the variable desired. Once the desired variable has been reached, type in the new value and press ENTER. The new value will appear in the display.

For example, the occupied cool set point is currently set at the default value of 78 F. To change the occupied set point to 72 F:

1. Press 1 SET ▼ ▼ to enter the occupied cool set point function. The display will read OCSP 78.
2. Press 7 2 ENTER and the display will read OCSP 72.

Set points can be changed by the user provided that the values are within the allowable range for the input. If the input is not within the allowable range, the original value will remain displayed. See Table 44A and 44B for allowable ranges and default values.

To change the demand limit set points, the functions must first be enabled in the field configuration subfunction. (See Table 45 for more details on operation modes.)

1 SET (Set point) — The system set point subfunction displays the occupied and unoccupied heat and cool set points, as well as the static pressure, supply air, and humidity set points.

2 SET (Loadshed set point) — This subfunction displays the loadshed set point (in percent of unit capacity).

The demand limit/loadshed feature is activated by a redline alert and loadshed commands from the CCN loadshed option. Before any set points can be changed for demand limit, the user must first log into the system. Refer to example below for details on how to log in.

To disable demand limit:

1. Press 6 SRVC for the user configuration.
2. Press ▼ to scroll down until the display reads DLEN.
3. Press · ENTER to disable the demand limit option. The display now reads DLEN DSB.

To use demand limit, first enable the demand limit option (see example below), and then enter the loadshed set point.

NOTE: The demand limit function must be enabled in order to function and may be turned off when its operation is not desired.

In the following example, demand limit will be enabled, and the loadshed set point will be set at 60% of available capacity.

1. Press 1 SRVC
2. Press 1 1 1 1 ENTER. (This is the login command.)
3. Press 6 SRVC . The display will read USER CONFIGURATION.
4. Press ▼ to scroll down until the display reads DLEN DSB.
5. Press 1 ENTER to change the demand limit selection. This will change the display to DLEN ENB; enabling loadshed control.
6. Press 2 SET to change to the demand limit set point function.
7. Press ▼ once to change the display to LSP 50 (the default value).
8. Press 6 0 ENTER, and the display will change to LSP 60. The unit will reduce capacity to 60% when the loadshed command is in effect.

3 SET (Time) — The current time is displayed once the subfunction has been accessed. Press the ▼ key to scroll to the next display which will be the day of week and time. The day of the week is entered as a number:

1 = Monday
2 = Tuesday
3 = Wednesday
4 = Thursday
5 = Friday
6 = Saturday
7 = Sunday

Time is entered in military time format using a 24-hour clock (9:00 PM = 21:00), with . used as a colon.

Press ▼ to scroll to the next display (the current date in month, date, and year format). The month is also entered as a number: 1 = January, 2 = February...12 = December.

In the following example, the day, time, and date will be set. Assume the current date is May 15, 1998, the day is Friday, and the time is 4:45 p.m.

1. Press 3 SET to enter the day, date, and time subfunction. The display will read TIME.
2. Press ▼ to scroll down until the current day of the week and time programmed into the processor is displayed.
3. Press 5 . 1 6 . 4 5 ENTER for Friday at 4:45 p.m. The display should read, FRI 16.45.
4. Press ▼ to scroll down until the current date programmed into the processor is displayed.
5. Press 0 5 . 1 5 . 9 8 for May 15, 1998. The display should read MAY 15 98.

4 SET (Daylight savings time) — This subfunction reads and displays daylight savings time.

The month, the day of week, and the time of the day are entered as explained in 3 SET above. Refer to Table 46.

5 SET (Holiday periods) — The holiday configuration can set up to 18 Holiday periods for one calendar year. When the calendar year changes, the holidays must be reconfigured for the new year.

> IMPORTANT: Because each new year has different holiday and daylight savings time dates, the holiday and daylight savings time periods must be reprogrammed each year.

Table 43 — Set Point Directory

SET POINT			
Subfunction	**Keypad Entry**	**Display**	**Comment**
1 SET POINTS	1 SET	SET POINT	System set points
	▼	OHSP X	Occupied heat set point X
	▼	OCSP X	Occupied cool set point X
	▼	UHSP X	Unoccupied heat set point X
	▼	UCSP X	Unoccupied cool set point X
	▼	SPSP X	Static pressure set point X
	▼	SASP X	Supply air set point X
	▼	HUSP X	Humidity set point X
	▼	HCFO X	Heat Coil Fan On/Off X
2 DEMAND SET POINTS	2 SET	DEMAND	Demand limit set points
	▼	LSP X	Loadshed set point X
3 DATE AND TIME	3 SET	TIME	Current time
	▼	dow.hh.mm	Day of Week and Time
	▼	mm.dd.yy	Month, Day and Year
4 DAYLIGHT SAVINGS TIME	4 SET	DAYLIGHT	Daylight savings time
	▼	ENM X	Daylight enter month X
	▼	END X	Daylight enter day X
	▼	ENT hh.mm	Daylight enter time X
	▼	LVM X	Daylight leave month X
	▼	LVD X	Daylight leave day X
	▼	LVT hh.mm	Daylight leave time X
5 HOLIDAY TIMES	5 SET	HOLIDAY	Holiday configuration
	▼	mm.dd.dur	Holiday mm.dd.dur days long
	▼	mm.dd.dur	Holiday mm.dd.dur days long
	▼	mm.dd.dur	Holiday mm.dd.dur days long
	▼	mm.dd.dur	Holiday mm.dd.dur days long
	▼	mm.dd.dur	Holiday mm.dd.dur days long
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	▼	mm.dd.dur	Holiday mm.dd.dur days long
	▼	mm.dd.dur	Holiday mm.dd.dur days long
	▼	mm.dd.dur	Holiday mm.dd.dur days long
	▼	mm.dd.dur	Holiday mm.dd.dur days long

LEGEND

dd — Day
dur — Duration
mm — Month

Table 44A — Set Point Ranges and Defaults (English Units)

DISPLAY	SET POINT DESCRIPTION	DEFAULT VALUE	ALLOWABLE RANGE
BPSP	Building pressure set point	0.05 in. wg	0 to .50 in. wg
ECSO*	Economizer set point offset	3 F	1 to 10 F
HHOR†	High humidity override (percent)	99%	0 to 100%
HTMP	High temperature minimum position	35%	0 to 100%
HUSP	Humidity set point (percent)**	40%	0 to 100%
IAQS†	IAQ set point	650 ppm	0 to 5000 ppm
LIMT†	Reset limit (F)	10 F	0 to 20 F
LSP	Loadshed set point (percent)	50%	0 to 100%
LTMP	Low temperature minimum position	10%	0 to 100%
MDP†	Minimum damper position (percent)	20%	0 to 100%
NTLO†	NTFC lockout temperature (F)	50 F	40 to 70 F
OACS†	Outdoor-air cfm set point	1 cfm	0 to 50,000 cfm
OCSP	Occupied cool set point (F)**	78 F	55 to 80 F
OHSP	Occupied heat set point (F)**	68 F	55 to 80 F
PES1†	Power exhaust on-set point 1 (percent)	90%	30 to 100%
PES2†	Power exhaust on-set point 2 (percent)	90%	30 to 100%
RTIO†	Reset ratio	3	0 to 10
SASP	Supply air set point (F)	55 F	45 to 70 F
SPSP	Static pressure set point††	1.5 in. wg	0 to 5.0 in. wg
UCDB*	Unoccupied cooling deadband	1 F	0 to 10 F
UCSP	Unoccupied cool set point (F)**	90 F	75 to 95 F
UHDB*	Unoccupied heating deadband	1 F	0 to 10 F
UHSP	Unoccupied heat set point (F)**	55 F	40 to 80 F

LEGEND

IAQ — Indoor-Air Quality
NFTC — Nighttime Free Cooling
PPM — Parts Per Million
VAV — Variable Air Volume

*These items are found under the Service function, and can only be accessed using either the Building Supervisor or Service Tool.
†These items are found under the Service function.
**Occupied space.
††Supply duct.

NOTE: For VAV applications, the OHSP provides the morning warm-up set point.

Table 44B — Set Point Ranges and Defaults (SI Units)

DISPLAY	SET POINT DESCRIPTION	DEFAULT VALUE	ALLOWABLE RANGE
BPSP	Building pressure set point	12.44 Pa	0 to 125 Pa
ECSO*	Economizer set point offset	1.7 C	0.6 to 5.6 C
HHOR†	High humidity override (percent)	99%	0 to 100%
HTMP	High temperature minimum position	35%	0 to 100%
HUSP	Humidity set point (percent)**	40%**	0 to 100%
IAQS†	IAQ set point	650 ppm	0 to 5000 ppm
LIMT†	Reset limit (F)	5.6 C	0 to 11.1 C
LSP	Loadshed set point (percent)	50%	0 to 100%
LTMP	Low temperature minimum position	10%	0 to 100%
MDP†	Minimum damper position (percent)	20%	0 to 100%
NTLO†	NTFC lockout temperature (F)	10.0 C	4.4 to 21.0 C
OACS†	Outdoor-air cfm set point	1 cfm¶	0 to 50,000 cfm¶
OCSP	Occupied cool set point (F)**	25.6 C**	13 to 27 C
OHSP	Occupied heat set point (F)**	20 C**	13 to 27 C
PES1†	Power exhaust on-set point 1 (percent)	90%	30 to 100%
PES2†	Power exhaust on-set point 2 (percent)	90%	30 to 100%
RTIO†	Reset ratio	3	0 to 10
SASP	Supply air set point (F)	12.8 C	7.2 to 21 C
SPSP	Static pressure set point††	373 Pa††	0 to 1246 Pa
UCDB*	Unoccupied cooling deadband	0.6 C	0 to 5.6 C
UCSP	Unoccupied cool set point (F)**	32.2 C**	24 to 35 C
UHDB*	Unoccupied heating deadband	0.6 C	0 to 5.6 C
UHSP	Unoccupied heat set point (F)**	12.8 C**	4.4 to 27 C

LEGEND

IAQ — Indoor-Air Quality
NFTC — Nighttime Free Cooling
PPM — Parts Per Million
VAV — Variable Air Volume

*These items are found under the Service function, and can only be accessed using either the Building Supervisor or Service Tool.
†These items are found under the Service function.
**Occupied space.
††Supply duct.
¶ HSIO display reads in units of CFM. Service tool will read in units of cubic meters/minute; default is 0.03 m^3/m with range of 0 to 1416 m^3/m.

NOTE: For VAV applications, the OHSP provides the morning warm-up set point.

Table 45 — Operating Modes

MODE NO.	OPERATING MODE	TO CONFIGURE OPTION		TO ENABLE MODE	
		Press	Display	Press*	Display
21	Space Temperature Reset	1 4 SRVC	SPCRESET	6 SRVC	RSEN ENB
22	Demand Limit	1 5 SRVC	LOADSHED	6 SRVC	DLEN ENB
23	Unoccupied Heating	7 SRVC	HEATCOIL (MODULATING)	—	—
		1 1 SRVC	HEAT (STAGED)		
24	Unoccupied Cooling	8 SRVC	COOLING	—	—
		1 0 SRVC	ECONMIZR		
25	Standby	—	—	1 1 STAT	STBY YES
26	Optimal Start	1 3 SRVC	AOSS	6 SRVC	OSEN ENB
27	Unoccupied	2 SCHD	PERIOD 1	—	—
28	IAQ Purge	1 6 SRVC	IAQ	6 SRVC	PURG ENB
29	Optimal Stop	1 3 SRVC	AOSS	6 SRVC	OSEN DSB
30	Occupied Heating	7 SRVC	HEATCOIL (MODULATING)	6 SRVC	OHEN ENB
		1 1 SRVC	HEAT (STAGED)		
31	Occupied Cooling	8 SRVC	COOLING	—	—
32	Occupied Fan Only	2 SCHD	PERIOD 1	—	—
33	Nighttime Free Cooling	1 2 SRVC	NTFC	6 SRVC	NTEN ENB
34	Pressurization	See Table 24 for details.			
35	Evacuation				
36	Smoke Purge				
37	Fire Shutdown				
38	Timed Override	From: HSIO or Building Supervisor		1 SCHD	OVRD XHR
		From: T-55 or T-56		6 SRVC	TSCH v TOVR v
39	DAV Control	—	—	—	—
40	Factory/Field Test	1 through 6 TEST	—	—	INPUTS through EXIT
41	High Humidity Override	8 SRVC ▼ ▼	HHL X	6 SRVC	HUSN X

LEGEND

— — Not Applicable
DSB — Disabled
ENB — Enable

*Press ▼ until desired display appears once you have accessed the correct function.

Table 46 — Setting Daylight Savings Time

KEYBOARD ENTRY	DISPLAY	COMMENTS
4 SET	DAYLIGHT	Daylight savings time field configuration of set point function
▼	ENM X	Month when daylight savings time begins
4 ENTER	ENM 4	Daylight savings time configured to start month 4 (April)
▼	END X	Day of month when daylight savings time begins
1 6 ENTER	END 16	Daylight savings time configured to start on the 16th of the month
▼	ENT X	Time of day when daylight savings time begins
2 · 0 0 ENTER	ENT 2.00	Daylight savings time configured to start at 2:00 a.m. on the 16th of April
▼	LVM X	Month when daylight savings time ends
1 1 ENTER	LVM 11	Daylight savings time configured to end month 11 (November)
▼	LVD X	Day of month when daylight savings time ends
1 2 ENTER	LVD 12	Daylight savings time configured to end on the 12th of November
▼	LVT X	Time of day when daylight savings time ends
2 · 0 0 ENTER	LVT 2.00	Daylight savings time configured to end at 2:00 a.m. on November 12

Program Time Sequences

SCHEDULE FUNCTION — Two schedules are provided with the unit controls. Schedule I provides a means to automatically switch the unit from an Occupied mode to an Unoccupied mode. Schedule II provides a means to automatically change the optional discrete output (such as outdoor building or parking lot lights) from occupied to unoccupied mode. See Table 47.

Each schedule consists of from 1 to 8 occupied time periods set by the operator. These time periods can be flagged to be in effect or not in effect on each day of the week.

1. To flag a day for operation on that schedule, press 1 ENTER.
2. To change a flag to NO, press · ENTER.

The day begins at 00.00 and ends at 24.00. The unit is in Unoccupied mode unless a scheduled time period is in effect or an override period is in effect.

> IMPORTANT: If an Occupied mode is to extend past midnight, it must be programmed in the following manner: occupied period must end at 24.00 hours (midnight), and a new occupied period must be programmed to begin at 00.00 hours.

1 SCHD (Override) — The time schedule can be overridden to keep the unit in the occupied mode for between 1 and 4 hours on a one-time basis.

To override the unoccupied schedule, press 1 SCHD and the display will read OVRD OHR. Press the number of hours of override desired followed by ENTER. For example, for 3 hours of override, press 3 ENTER; changing the display to OVRD 3HR.

NOTE: Only whole numbers can be used.

To cancel the override, press · ENTER and the display will change back to the default display (OVRD OHR).

2 SCHD through 9 SCHD (Occupied and Unoccupied schedules) — In this subfunction, the occupied and unoccupied times and days are scheduled.

In the following example, the building occupancy is on a set point schedule. There are 5 periods of time that must be programmed.

1. Period 1 is a 3-hour off-peak cool-down period from midnight to 3:00 a.m. following the weekend shutdown.
2. Period 2 is scheduled for Monday and Tuesday from 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.
3. Period 3 is scheduled for Wednesday, 7:00 a.m. to 9:30 p.m.
4. Period 4 is scheduled for Thursday and Friday from 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
5. Period 5 is scheduled for Saturday from 7:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

To program this schedule:

NOTE: This is an example of a schedule. Each application will require its own schedule that should be determined by the building load.

To Program Period 1:

1. Press 2 SCHD to enter the period 1 subfunction. The display will read PERIOD 1.
2. Press ▼ to scroll down to OCC (occupied time).
3. Press 0 0 0 0 ENTER for midnight.
4. Press ▼ to scroll down to UNO (unoccupied time).
5. Press 3 · 0 0 ENTER for 3:00 a.m.

Next are the flags for each day.

6. Press ▼ to move to MON (Monday). Suppose that the display reads MON NO. To change the flag so that this period will be in effect, press 1 ENTER, and the display will change from MON NO to MON YES.

7. Scroll through the rest of the days (press ▼) to to be sure that no other days have been flagged. Suppose, for this example, Tuesday was flagged for this period. To change this period from YES to NO, press · ENTER, and the display will change to TUE NO.

To Program Period 2:

1. Press 3 SCHD to enter the period 2 subfunction. The display will read PERIOD 2.
2. Press ▼ to scroll down to OCC.
3. Press 7 · 0 0 ENTER for 7:00 a.m.
4. Press ▼ to scroll down to UNO.
5. Press 1 8 · 0 0 ENTER for 6:00 p.m.

   Next are the flags for each day.
6. Press ▼ to move to MON. Suppose that the display reads MON NO. To change the flag so that this period will be in effect, press 1 ENTER, and the display will change to MON YES.
7. Scroll through the rest of the days to flag Tuesday for this schedule and be sure that no other days have been flagged.

To Program Period 3:

1. Press 4 SCHD to enter the period 3 subfunction. The display will read PERIOD 3.
2. Press ▼ to scroll down to OCC.
3. Press 7 · 0 0 ENTER for 7:00 a.m.
4. Press ▼ to scroll down to UNO.
5. Press 2 1 · 3 0 ENTER for 9:30 p.m.

   Next are the flags for each day.
6. Press ▼ to move to MON. Suppose the display reads MON YES. To change the flag so that this period will not be in effect, press 1 ENTER, and the display will change to MON NO. Do the same for Tuesday. Scroll through the rest of the days to flag Wednesday for this schedule and be sure that no other days have been flagged.

To Program Periods 4 and 5: These can be programmed in the same manner as above, flagging Thursday and Friday yes for period 4 and Saturday yes for period 5.

To Program Periods 6, 7, and 8: Since these schedules are not used in this example, they should be programmed for OCC 00.00 and UNO 00.00.

NOTE: When a day is flagged yes for 2 overlapping periods, occupied time will take precedence over the unoccupied time. Occupied times can overlap in the schedule with no consequence.

The same scheduling procedures can be used to set optional discrete output schedule II. Subfunctions 2 SCHD through 9 SCHD define the schedule of the rooftop unit (schedule I). Subfunction 1 0 SCHD provides the override for schedule II. Subfunctions 1 1 SCHD through 1 8 SCHD define schedule of optional discrete output (schedule II).

NOTE: If the unit is connected to a DAV system, the unit time schedule is ignored. The time schedule should still be entered into the unit in case communications are lost with the network.

Start Unit

1. Put the ON/OFF switch in the ON position. Close the control circuit breaker (CCB), which will energize the control circuit and the crankcase heaters.
2. Using the HSIO keypad or building supervisor, verify that no alarms have been detected.
3. Ensure that quick test has been performed to make sure controls are operating properly. Refer to Quick Test section on page 79 for instructions on quick test.
4. Using the HSIO keypad, put unit into the run mode:
   a. Press 1 1 STAT .
   b. Press ▼ .
   c. Press CLEAR. This will put unit in ''RUN'' mode.
   d. Press 3 STAT and the unit changes status from mode 25 (standby) to mode 32 (occupied) or mode 27 (unoccupied), depending on the programmed time schedule. When the unit receives a call for cooling or heating (either from the internal control or the CCN Network command), the unit will initiate activity to meet the respective set point value.

Operating Sequences

SUPPLY FAN

VAV Units — During Occupied periods, the control will energize the supply fan contactor. The contactor will close, energizing supply fan motor. Fan wheel will turn. Airflow Switch (differential pressure switch) contacts close, providing discrete input (DI) to Channel 12 (Closed = Fan ON). Fan operation will continue through the Occupied period.

During Unoccupied period with demand, the control will energize fan contactor when demand is sensed. After fan status is confirmed, operating routines will start. When demand is removed, routines will end and fan will shut off.

CV Units, Continuous Fan — During Occupied periods, the control will energize the supply fan contactor. The contactor will close, energizing supply fan motor. Fan wheel will turn. Airflow Switch (differential pressure switch) contacts close, providing discrete input (DI) to Channel 12 (Closed = Fan ON). Fan operation will continue through the Occupied period.

During Unoccupied period with demand, the control will energize fan contactor when demand is sensed. After fan status is confirmed, operating routines will start. When demand is removed, routines will end and fan will shut off.

CV Units, Automatic Fan — Fan will be turned OFF during Occupied period when there is no demand for heating or cooling operation. When demand is sensed, control will energize fan contactor and initiate cooling cycle. Fan status will be confirmed. When demand is removed, routines will terminate and fan will be shut off.

Table 47 — Schedule Directory

SCHEDULE			
Subfunction	**Keypad Entry**	**Display**	**Comments**
1 OVERRIDE	1 SCHD	OVRD xHR	Number of Override Hours (0 to 4 Hours); Schedule I
2 PERIOD 1	2 SCHD	PERIOD 1	Period 1; Time Schedule I
	▼	OCC HH.MM	Occupied Time
	▼	UNO HH.MM	Unoccupied Time
	▼	MON X	Monday Flag
	▼	TUE X	Tuesday Flag
	▼	WED X	Wednesday Flag
	▼	THU X	Thursday Flag
	▼	FRI X	Friday Flag
	▼	SAT X	Saturday Flag
	▼	SUN X	Sunday Flag
	▼	HOL X	Holiday Flag
3 PERIOD 2	3 SCHD	PERIOD 2	Period 2; Time Schedule I Same as Period 1 Subfunction
4 PERIOD 3	4 SCHD	PERIOD 3	Period 3; Time Schedule I Same as Period 1 Subfunction
5 PERIOD 4	5 SCHD	PERIOD 4	Period 4; Time Schedule I Same as Period 1 Subfunction
6 PERIOD 5	6 SCHD	PERIOD 5	Period 5; Time Schedule I Same as Period 1 Subfunction
7 PERIOD 6	7 SCHD	PERIOD 6	Period 6; Time Schedule I Same as Period 1 Subfunction
8 PERIOD 7	8 SCHD	PERIOD 7	Period 7; Time Schedule I Same as Period 1 Subfunction
9 PERIOD 8	9 SCHD	PERIOD 8	Period 8; Time Schedule I Same as Period 1 Subfunction
10 OVERRIDE	1 0 SCHD	OVRD XHR	Number of Override Hours (0 to 4 Hours); Schedule II
11 through 18 PERIOD 1 through PERIOD 8	1 1 SCHD — 1 8 SCHD	PERIOD 1 — PERIOD 8	Period 1 through Period 8; Time Schedule II Configure same as Period 1 subfunction, Time Schedule I

ECONOMIZER — The economizer control loop will be delayed 2 minutes after the supply fan is turned ON, to allow system and temperatures to stabilize before starting control. When coming out of STANDBY or Heating mode, a 4-minute delay will occur before the economizer damper is controlled. During this delay, damper position is limited to CLOSED or MINIMUM position (depending on current unit occupancy status).

If fan status is OFF, the outside air dampers will remain closed (return air dampers will be open). If fan status is ON, the outside air dampers will normally be at minimum damper position.

Economizer operation is permitted if the system is not in Heating mode, if outdoor air enthalpy (via switch or humidity differential) is acceptable, and if outside-air temperature is less than space temperature.

If economizer operation is permitted, the economizer control loop checks for Cooling System operation. If ON, the outside air dampers will be driven to maximum position.

If cooling is not on, for VAV units, the economizer will modulate to satisfy the supply air set point.

If cooling is not on, for CV units, the economizer will modulate to satisfy the space temperature set point.

If Economizer operation is not permitted, the outside air dampers will be driven to minimum position (during Occupied period) or closed (during Unoccupied period).

For VAV units, Economizer operation is not permitted when Occupied Heating is enabled and the Return Air Temperature is LESS THAN (OHSP + 1° F).

COOLING (All Units) — The controls try to control the supply-air temperature (SAT) to the value specified by the supply-air temperature set point by cycling the compressors and the unloader(s). Both the supply- and return-air temperature sensors are used to adjust the cycling deadband to match the actual load. The control system provides cooling capacity control of up to 6 stages to maintain supply-air temperature (VAV) or space temperature (CV) to an occupied or unoccupied set point. Automatic lead-lag circuit switching occurs (if configured) to equalize run times per compressor for improved compressor reliability. The compressor to start first is changed every time stage equals zero.

NOTE: Automatic lead/lag should be disabled if optional hot gas bypass is employed because the unit only contains hot gas bypass on one circuit.

The VAV control system sequence uses the modified supply-air set point (MSAT = supply-air set point + reset value) as the supply-air temperature required to satisfy conditions (submaster reference value [CSSR]) and outputs this value to the submaster loop.

The submaster loop uses the modified supply-air set point compared to the actual supply-air temperature to determine the required number of capacity stages to satisfy the load. The logic for determining when to add or subtract a stage is a time-based integration of the deviation from the set point plus the rate of change of the supply-air temperature.

The CV control system sequence reads the space sensor and performs a calculation to determine the supply-air temperature required (a cooling coil submaster reference [CCSR] value) to satisfy conditions and outputs this value to the submaster loop.

OCCUPIED COOLING

General — Economizer cycle must not be usable or outside air damper position must be open to 90% or higher.

VAV Units — Supply fan must be ON for cooling control to operate. Sequence is as follows:

1. Unit must not be in heating mode.
2. Master Loop will survey occupancy status, Supply Air Set Point (SASP), and any Supply Air Temperature Reset command, then issue Cooling Coil Submaster Reference (CCSR) to Cooling Submaster Loop (CSL).
3. The CSL surveys actual SAT, then calculates number of capacity stages required to produce the CCSR leaving the unit.
4. Stages of cooling capacity are initiated. From zero stages, there will be a 1.5 to 3 minute delay before the first stage is initiated. The time delay between stages in increasing demand is 90 seconds.
5. As actual SAT approaches CCSR value, stages are released. The minimum time delay between stages on decreasing demand is 90 seconds.

NOTE: Demand for heating has priority and Master Loop will either terminate existing or prevent initiation of Cooling Cycle by issuing a CCSR at the maximum limit. This will cause the CSL to select zero stages of cooling capacity, initiating a stoppage of an existing cooling cycle.

CV Units — Supply fan must be ON for cooling control to operate. Sequence is as follows:

1. Master Loop will survey space temperature and space temperature offset inputs, then calculate CCSR value.
2. The CSL surveys actual SAT, then calculates number of capacity stages required to satisfy space load.
3. Stages of cooling capacity are initiated. (From zero stages, there will be a 1.5 to 3 minute delay before first stage is initiated.)

UNOCCUPIED COOLING — The unoccupied cooling sequence of operation is similar to Occupied Cooling (see above) except for the following:

1. Supply Fan will be OFF as demand is initiated.
2. The Master Loop will start Supply Fan and cooling cycle. Fan status must be proved as ON within 2 minutes to continue with cooling operation.
3. Control set point will be Unoccupied Cooling Set Point (UCSP).
4. At end of cooling cycle, Supply Fan will be turned OFF.

OVERRIDES

First Stage and Slow Change Override — The first stage override reduces cycling on the first stage of capacity, and the slow change override prevents the addition or subtraction of another stage of capacity if the SAT is close to the set point and gradually moving towards the set point.

Low Temperature Override — This override function protects against rapid load decreases by removing a stage every 30 seconds when required based on temperature and the temperature rate of change.

High Temperature Override — This override function protects against rapid load increases by adding a stage once every 60 seconds as required, based on temperature and temperature rate of change.

ADAPTIVE OPTIMAL START — Optimal start is used to heat up or cool down the space prior to occupancy. The purpose is to have the space temperature approach and then achieve the occupied set point by the time of occupancy. The control utilizes outdoor-air temperature, space temperature, occupied set point, and a ''K'' factor. The ''K'' factor is expressed in minutes per degree, and calculates a start time offset, which is the time in minutes that the system shall be started in advance of the occupied time. The control monitors its results and adjusts the ''K'' factor to ensure that the occupied set point is achieved at time of occupancy rather than too early or too late.

ADAPTIVE OPTIMAL STOP (CV Applications Only) — Optimal stop is used to allow space temperature to drift to an expanded occupied set point during the last portion of an occupied period. The control calculates a stop time offset, (the time in minutes prior to the scheduled unoccupied time) during which expanded heating and cooling set points can be used. Adaptive optimal stop utilizes space temperature, an expanded occupied set point, and a ''K'' factor to calculate stop time offset. The amount (F) to expand the occupied set point is user configurable. Like adaptive optimal start, the control corrects itself for optimal operation by adjusting the ''K'' factor as required.

HEATING

NOTE: The heating algorithms on the units will only run when the supply-air (evaporator) fan is on. Two-stage factory-installed gas heat is standard on the 48FP,JP,NP units.

When the unit is in the Heating mode, room terminals must be fully open. The room terminals should be controlled by the heat interlock relay (HIR) function on VAV applications.

NOTE: HIR not applicable on units using DAV applications.

During heating, the economizer dampers will be at the minimum damper position during Occupied Heating mode, and will be fully closed during unoccupied heating.

Occupied VAV Operation — Heating is primarily used for morning warm-up or occupied space heating with the heater being staged to maintain desired return-air temperature. If the unit is in morning warm-up, the return-air temperature is read and compared to the occupied heating set point. The unit controls will compare the calculated supply-air temperature set point to the actual supply-air temperature to compute the number of stages required to satisfy the conditions. Once morning warm-up is completed and the unit is in Occupied mode, heat will not be activated again unless the Occupied Heating mode has been selected.

Occupied CV Operation — The heater is staged to prevent the occupied space temperature from falling below the desired set point. The control reads the space temperature and computes the supply-air temperature necessary to heat the space to the heating set point. The unit controls will compare the calculated supply-air temperature set point to the actual supply-air temperature to compute the number of stages required to satisfy the conditions.

Morning Warm-Up (VAV Only) — Morning warm-up occurs when the adaptive optimal start (AOS) algorithms start the unit before the occupied start time, and the unit has a heating demand. The morning warm-up control uses the occupied heating set point for controlling heat stages. Once the return air reaches the set point, heating will be shut off.

When the heating demand is satisfied, the warm-up condition will terminate. The unit may reenter morning warm-up if there is another call for heat before the start of the occupied period. Morning warm-up can continue into the occupied period as long as there is a need for heat, even if occupied heating is not enabled.

NOTE: The economizer dampers will be fully closed during morning warm-up, except when morning warm-up continues into the occupied period. If morning warm-up continues into the occupied period, the dampers will open to the minimum position to provide ventilation air.

Room terminals must go to the fully open position when the unit enters the heating mode. The terminals should be controlled by the HIR function. When the unit goes into heating mode, the HIR contacts are energized which open the room terminals.

NOTES:

1. Morning warm-up is initiated before the unit schedule designated occupied time.
2. HIR is not applicable on units using DAV applications.

Economizer Minimum Position — The control has the capability of maintaining the minimum economizer position based on 3 inputs. The 3 inputs are minimum position, outdoor-air cfm, and IAQ set points. The 6 SRVC VENT function is used to configure the control for the minimum position of the economizer.

Indoor-Air Quality (IAQ) — The unit may be configured to control the occupied space indoor-air quality by maintaining a constant cfm of outdoor air and/or an allowable level of undesirable gases or vapors (CO_2, CO, formaldehyde, etc.) with installation of appropriate sensors and/or accessories. The economizer dampers will modulate to maintain the user-defined set points.

An alert will be generated after 10 minutes if the air quality level has not been reduced below the set point.

The indoor air quality feature has 3 priority levels as follows (Refer to Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) and Outdoor Air Control (OAC) sections on pages 25 and 26 for more details):

Priority Level 1 — This is the highest level of priority for indoor air quality. When the IAQ set point is exceeded, the IAQ algorithms adjust the economizer damper position to purge the controlled space of CO_2 or other contaminants.

Priority Level 2 — This is a medium level priority and provides for some occupied space comfort overrides. The IAQ algorithms adjust the economizer damper position to purge the controlled space of CO_2 or other contaminants. However, the following comfort overrides may take precedence:

- space temperature
- supply-air temperature (VAV)
- space humidity

Priority Level 3 — This is the lowest priority level. When the IAQ set point is exceeded, an alert is generated. Alert can be viewed at the HSIO and is broadcast on the CCN network (if applicable), but no other action is taken.

NOTE: Consult the latest updated issue of ASHRAE (American Society of Heating, Refrigeration, and Air Conditioning Engineers) Standard 62 when determining required set points for indoor air quality (ASHRAE 62, Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor-Air Quality section).

Head Pressure Control — The microprocessor controls the condenser fans to maintain the lowest condensing temperature and the highest operating efficiency possible. The condenser fan stages are configured to react to either saturated condensing temperatures (SCT) or refrigerant pressure sensors, or can be controlled by the lead compressor.

Unit sizes 034-038 have 2 stages of fan control. The stage 2 fan contactor OFC1 will cycle in response to the higher SCT of the 2 circuits. Unit sizes 044-074 have 3 fan stages. Fan contactors OFC1 and OFC2 will respond to their associated circuit SCT.

A low ambient head pressure control option is also included standard on all units as an additional feature to allow fan cycling on the first stage. The first stage of head pressure control is cycled in the same manner as the Motormaster® II control. See Table 48.

The highest SCT is used to control the condenser (outdoor) fan motor(s) (OFM) controlled by the head pressure control relay (MMR). See Table 49 for fan control points. If either stage 2 contactor (OFC1 or OFC2) is energized in addition to MMR, then MMR will be locked in the energized mode.

The 2 other stages of head pressure control are controlled by the SCT on standard units, or the SCT and suction transducers on units equipped with suction pressure transducers and suction sensors. Table 49 shows the fan configurations and lists the on and off points for OFC1 and OFC2.

Table 49 also describes the fan sequence of operation and defines the particular fans controlled by stage.

Table 48 — Head Pressure/Fan Cycling Control

CONTROL LOGIC

UNIT CONFIGURATION	STAGE	OFM ON	OFM OFF
STANDARD (with standard SCT sensors) (MMAS = Yes) (TRNS = No)	1	SCT > (HPSP − 15 F)	SCT < (HPSP − 37 F) for 90 secs AND Stage 2 motors OFF
	2	SCT > HPSP (start delayed 60 secs after start of compressor, unless SCT > 143 F)	SCT < (HPSP − 35 F) for 120 secs
With Accessory Sensors (Pressure Transducers) (MMAS = Yes) (TRNS = Yes)	1	SCT > 138 F	SCT < (HPSP − 37 F) for 90 secs AND Stage 2 motors OFF
	2	SCT > HPSP (start delayed 60 secs after start of compressor, unless SCT > 143 F)	SCT < (HPSP − 35 F) for 120 secs
Motormaster® Control Disabled (MMAS = No)	1	On with compressor	Off with compressor
	2	SCT > HPSP	SCT < (HPSP − 35 F) for 120 secs

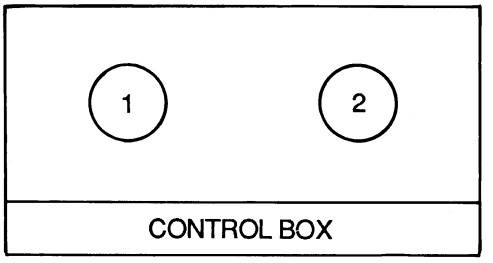
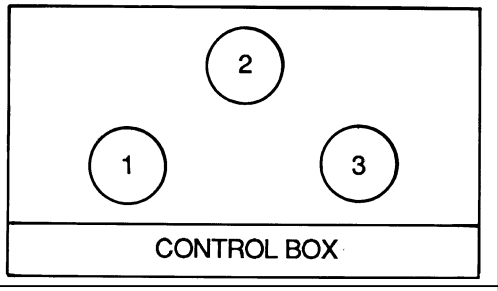
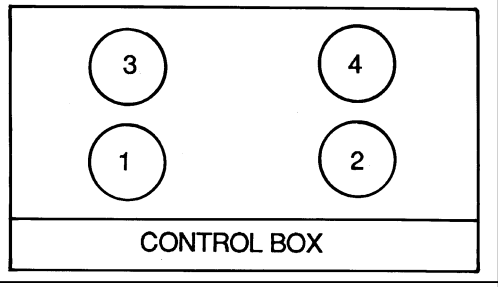
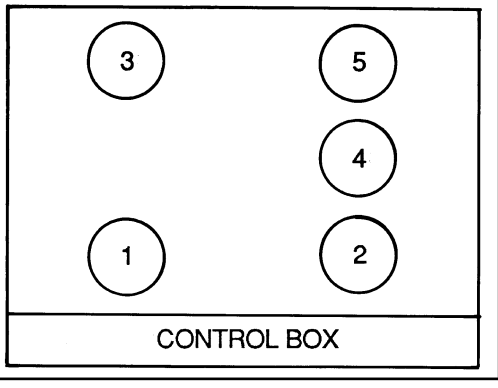
CONTROL OUTPUTS

UNIT SIZES	FAN STAGE/CIRCUIT NO.	DEVICE/CHANNEL	RELAY	CONTACTOR
034-038	Stage 1/Common	PSIO-1/13	MM	MMC
	Stage 2/Common	DSIO-1/29	—	OFC1
044,048	Stage 1/Common	PSIO-1/13	MM	MMC
	Stage 2/Circuit 1	DSIO-2/29	—	OFC1
	Stage 2/Circuit 2	DSIO-2/30	—	OFC2
054-074	Stage 1/Common	PSIO-1/13	MM	MMC1, MMC2
	Stage 2/Circuit 1	DSIO-2/29	—	OFC1
	Stage 2/Circuit 2	DSIO-2/30	—	OFC2

LEGEND

DSIO — Relay Module
HPSP — Head Pressure Set Point
MM — Motormaster® Device
MMC — Motormaster Contactor
OFC — Outdoor-Fan Contactor
PSIO — Processor Module
SCT — Saturated Condensing Temperature

Table 49 — Fan Sequence of Operation

UNIT SIZES	FAN ARRANGEMENT	STAGE	CIRCUIT	FAN RELAY OUTPUT	RELAY CONTROLLED	FAN(S) CONTROLLED
034-038		1	Com	MM	MMC	OFM1
		2	Com	OFC1	—	OFM2
044,048		1	Com	MM	MMC	OFM2
		2	1	OFC1	—	OFM1
			2	OFC2	—	OFM3
054,064		1	Com	MM	MMC1 MMC2	OFM3 OFM4
		2	1	OFC1	—	OFM1
			2	OFC2	—	OFM2
074		1	Com	MM	MMC1 MMC2	OFM3 OFM5
		2	1	OFC1	—	OFM1
			2	OFC2	—	OFM2, OFM4

LEGEND

MM — Head Pressure Control Function
MMC — Head Pressure Control Function Contactor
OFC — Outdoor (Condenser) Fan Contactor
OFM — Outdoor (Condenser) Fan Motor
SCT — Saturated Condensing Temperature

NOTE: ‘‘Com’’ indicates that control of this stage is ‘‘common’’ to both circuits. To start this stage, EITHER circuit’s SCT must satisfy the ON criteria; to stop this stage, BOTH circuits’ SCT must satisfy the OFF criteria.

UNIT OPERATION

Unit Operation information can be accessed through the HSIO keypad and display (field-installed accessory). See the Keypad and Display Module section on page 9 for information on using the HSIO. The Status Function is provided to allow the user to access unit operation information.

Status Function — This function shows the current status of the alarm and alert codes, operating modes, capacity stages, operating set point, all measured system temperatures and pressures, superheat and saturated condensing temperature values, pressure switch positions, analog inputs, switch inputs, system component status, and unit standby/run (disable/enable) capability. See Table 50.

1 STAT (Alarms) — Alarms are signals sent by the processor that one or more faults have been detected. Each fault is assigned a code number which is reported as an alarm code. Refer to Alarms and Alerts section on page 67 for specific alarm information. These codes indicate a failure that causes the unit to shut down, terminate an option, or results in the use of a default value as a set point.

To view all current alarms, press 1 STAT to enter the alarm displays and then press ▼ to move to the individual alarm displays. Press EXPN EDIT after a code has been displayed to expand the code into a full definition.

When a diagnostic code is stored in the display and the unit automatically resets, the code is entered into the alarm history. Codes for safeties, which do not automatically reset, are not deleted until the problem is corrected and the machine is switched to standby, and then back to run mode.

2 STAT (Alerts) — There are over 20 input channels of alerts which are compared against their configured alert limits. If any channel is detected outside of these limits, the corresponding alert number will be displayed after pressing 2 STAT to determine if any alerts are present. The ▼ will display first alert. Press EXPN EDIT after a code has been displayed to expand the code into a full definition.

Press 1 9 SRVC on the keypad to determine a configured alert limit. Then access the STAT subfunction per Table 14 to determine the actual value being monitored. Table 14 also indicates the acceptable high and low limits (both Occupied and Unoccupied modes) for the configured alerts and defines the factory preset default values. The alert will return to normal once the alert channel meets the criteria. The criteria for return to normal is the high limit minus a constant or the low limit plus a constant. See Table 15 for the list of constants. Items having no constant return to normal as soon as the unit returns to the acceptable range (between low and high limits).

Certain analog alerts are only generated when the unit is in the occupied mode. These alerts are IAQ (Indoor Air Quality), OAC (Outdoor Air Quality), and BP (building pressure). Alerts will not be generated when the controls are in the Unoccupied mode, even if the sensor value is outside the configured limits.

The OAT (outdoor-air temperature) and OARH (outdoor-air relative humidity) analog alerts are monitored at all times and generate alerts whenever the sensor value exceeds the corresponding alert limits.

The SAT (supply-air temperature), SPT (space temperature), RAT (return-air temperature), SP, and RH have alert limits for both the Occupied and Unoccupied modes (see Table 14). A 30-minute delay is used when changing from Unoccupied to Occupied mode for these alerts. If an alert condition exists in the Unoccupied mode, no alert will be generated. If the alert condition still exists 30 minutes after unit enters Occupied mode, an alert will be generated at that time.

3 STAT (Modes)— There are 21 different operating modes available. The operating mode codes are displayed to indicate the operating status of the unit at a given time. To enter the modes subfunction, press 3 STAT and use the ▼ to determine if more than 1 mode is in effect. See Table 45 for a list of the modes and mode names.

Refer to the Controls and Functions section on pages 8-33 for a detailed explanation of each mode.

4 STAT (Stages) — This subfunction displays the information about the current stage. A capacity stage number, from 0 to 6 for cooling and 0 to 2 for heating is displayed to indicate the number of active stages. See Tables 51 and 52 for compressor loading sequences. To access the cooling stages function, press 4 STAT and press ▼ to display the number of cooling stages in operation (COOL). Press ▼ to display the following:

1. Cooling Percent Capacity (CPC) — Percent of total unit cooling capacity being utilized.
2. Heating Stages (HEAT) — The number of active heating stages.
3. Heating Percent Capacity (HPC) — Percent of total unit heating capacity being utilized.
4. Sum/Z Ratio (SMZ) — Load/unload factor is used to determine when compressors and unloaders will be staged. This factor indicates when the addition or subtraction of a step of capacity will occur.

5 STAT (Set Point) — This subfunction displays the operating set points that are currently in effect, either occupied or unoccupied. To access the control set point function, press 5 STAT and press ▼ to display the current control set point.

NOTE: If unit is programmed for CV operation, this will be the cooling submaster reference value for cooling and the heating set point for heating. For units programmed for VAV operation, this will be the MSAS (supply-air set point + reset) for cooling and the heating set point for heating.

Press ▼ to display the control temperature. This display is the actual supply-air temperature leaving the unit.

6 STAT (Temperature) — The system temperature subfunction displays the readings at the temperature sensing thermistors. To read a temperature, press 6 STAT, then scroll to the desired temperature reading by pressing ▼.

7 STAT (Pressure) — The system pressure subfunction displays suction, discharge, low-pressure switch status, building pressure, and static pressure.

8 STAT (Inputs) — This subfunction displays the rest of the system inputs. Press 8 STAT, then press ▼. The compressor A1 status is displayed with either ON or OFF based on whether the compressor is running or not. Press ▼ to access additional system inputs. Some inputs can be used forced by entering a value to replace the actual value. For example, press ▼ until the ENT display appears. The display will show ENT LOW or ENT HGH, indicating that the enthalpy is good (LOW) or bad (HGH).

Table 50 — Status Directory

STATUS			
Subfunction	**Keypad Entry**	**Display**	**Expansion (Press EXPN EDIT key)**
1 ALARMS	1 STAT	ALARMS	CURRENT ALARMS
	▼	ALARM 51	COMPRESSOR A1 FAULT
	▼	ALARM 53	COMPRESSOR A1 STATUS
	▼	ALARM 55	COMPRESSOR B1 FAULT
	▼	ALARM 57	COMPRESSOR B1 STATUS
	▼	ALARM 59	THERMISTOR FAILURE SUPPLY AIR
	▼	ALARM 60	THERMISTOR FAILURE RETURN AIR
	▼	ALARM 61	OUTSIDE AIR THERMISTOR FAILURE
	▼	ALARM 62	CIRCUIT A CONDENSER THERMISTOR FAILURE
	▼	ALARM 63	CIRCUIT B CONDENSER THERMISTOR FAILURE
	▼	ALARM 64	COMPRESSOR A1 THERMISTOR FAILURE
	▼	ALARM 65	COMPRESSOR B1 THERMISTOR FAILURE
	▼	ALARM 66	SPACE THERMISTOR FAILURE
	▼	ALARM 67	CIRCUIT A DISCHARGE TRANSDUCER FAILURE
	▼	ALARM 68	CIRCUIT B DISCHARGE TRANSDUCER FAILURE
	▼	ALARM 69	CIRCUIT A SUCTION TRANSDUCER FAILURE
	▼	ALARM 70	CIRCUIT B SUCTION TRANSDUCER FAILURE
	▼	ALARM 71	LOSS OF COMMUNICATION WITH DSIO1
	▼	ALARM 72	LOSS OF COMMUNICATION WITH DSIO2
	▼	ALARM 73	LOSS OF COMMUNICATION WITH OPTION BOARD 1 (PSIO2)
	▼	ALARM 74	LOW PRESSURE CIRCUIT A
	▼	ALARM 75	LOW PRESSURE CIRCUIT B
	▼	ALARM 76	HIGH PRESSURE CIRCUIT A
	▼	ALARM 77	HIGH PRESSURE CIRCUIT B
	▼	ALARM 78	SUPPLY FAN FAILURE
	▼	ALARM 80	LOW CIRCUIT A SATURATED SUCTION TEMP
	▼	ALARM 81	LOW CIRCUIT B SATURATED SUCTION TEMP
	▼	ALARM 82	HIGH CIRCUIT A SUCTION SUPERHEAT
	▼	ALARM 83	HIGH CIRCUIT B SUCTION SUPERHEAT
	▼	ALARM 84	LOW CIRCUIT A SUCTION SUPERHEAT
	▼	ALARM 85	LOW CIRCUIT B SUCTION SUPERHEAT
	▼	ALARM 86	ILLEGAL CONFIGURATION
	▼	ALARM 88	HYDRONIC COIL FREEZE STAT
	▼	ALARM 89	PRESSURIZATION
	▼	ALARM 90	EVACUATION
	▼	ALARM 91	SMOKE PURGE
	▼	ALARM 92	FIRE SHUTDOWN
	▼	ALARM 93	LINKAGE FAILURE
	▼	ALARM 94	BUILDING PRESSURE
	▼	ALARM 95	DUCT STATIC PRESSURE
	▼	ALARM 97	IAQ SET POINT MISCONFIGURED

See legend and notes on page 60.

Table 50 — Status Directory (cont)

STATUS (cont)			
Subfunction	**Keypad Entry**	**Display**	**Expansion (Press EXPN EDIT key)**
2 ALERTS	2 STAT	ALERTS	CURRENT ALERTS
	▼	ALERT 150	SUPPLY AIR TEMP LOW LIMIT
	▼	ALERT 151	SUPPLY AIR TEMP HIGH LIMIT
	▼	ALERT 152	RETURN AIR TEMP LOW LIMIT
	▼	ALERT 153	RETURN AIR TEMP HIGH LIMIT
	▼	ALERT 154	OUTSIDE AIR TEMP LOW LIMIT
	▼	ALERT 155	OUTSIDE AIR TEMP HIGH LIMIT
	▼	ALERT 156	SPACE TEMP LOW LIMIT
	▼	ALERT 157	SPACE TEMP HIGH LIMIT
	▼	ALERT 158	STATIC PRESSURE LOW LIMIT
	▼	ALERT 159	STATIC PRESSURE HIGH LIMIT
	▼	ALERT 160	RELATIVE HUMIDITY LOW LIMIT
	▼	ALERT 161	RELATIVE HUMIDITY HIGH LIMIT
	▼	ALERT 162	OUTSIDE AIR RELATIVE HUMIDITY LOW LIMIT
	▼	ALERT 163	OUTSIDE AIR RELATIVE HUMIDITY HIGH LIMIT
	▼	ALERT 164	FILTER STATUS
	▼	ALERT 165	BUILDING PRESSURE LOW LIMIT
	▼	ALERT 166	BUILDING PRESSURE HIGH LIMIT
	▼	ALERT 167	OUTSIDE AIR CFM LOW LIMIT
	▼	ALERT 168	OUTSIDE AIR CFM HIGH LIMIT
	▼	ALERT 169	INDOOR AIR QUALITY LOW LIMIT
	▼	ALERT 170	INDOOR AIR QUALITY HIGH LIMIT
	▼	ALERT 173	RUN HOURS EXCEED SERVICE/MAINT LIMIT
3 MODES	3 STAT	MODES	CURRENT OPERATING MODES
	▼	MODE 21	MODE IS SPACE TEMP RESET
	▼	MODE 22	MODE IS DEMAND LIMIT
	▼	MODE 23	MODE IS UNOCCUPIED HEAT
	▼	MODE 24	MODE IS UNOCCUPIED COOL
	▼	MODE 25	MODE IS STANDBY
	▼	MODE 26	MODE IS OPTIMAL START
	▼	MODE 27	MODE IS UNOCCUPIED
	▼	MODE 28	MODE IS IAQ PURGE
	▼	MODE 29	MODE IS OPTIMAL STOP
	▼	MODE 30	MODE IS OCCUPIED HEAT
	▼	MODE 31	MODE IS OCCUPIED COOL
	▼	MODE 32	MODE IS OCCUPIED
	▼	MODE 33	MODE IS NIGHT TIME FREE COOL
	▼	MODE 34	MODE IS PRESSURIZATION
	▼	MODE 35	MODE IS EVACUATION
	▼	MODE 36	MODE IS SMOKE PURGE
	▼	MODE 37	MODE IS FIRE SHUTDOWN
	▼	MODE 38	MODE IS TIMED OVERRIDE
	▼	MODE 39	MODE IS DAV CONTROL
	▼	MODE 40	MODE IS FACTORY-FIELD TEST
	▼	MODE 41	MODE IS HIGH HUMIDITY OVERRIDE

Table 50 — Status Directory (cont)

STATUS (cont)			
Subfunction	**Keypad Entry**	**Display**	**Expansion (Press EXPN EDIT key)**
4 STAGES	4 STAT	STAGES	CURRENT STAGES
	▼	COOL X	COOLING STAGES X
	▼	CPC X	COOLING PERCENT CAPACITY X
	▼	HEAT X	HEATING STAGES X
	▼	HPC X	HEATING PERCENT CAPACITY X
	▼	SMZ X	SUM/Z RATIO X
5 SET POINT	5 STAT	SETPOINT	CURRENT OPERATING SETPOINT
	▼	CLSP X	CONTROL SETPOINT X
	▼	CLTP X	CONTROL TEMP X
6 TEMPERATURE	6 STAT	TEMPS	SYSTEM TEMPERATURES
	▼	SCTA X	CIRCUIT A SATURATED CONDENSING TEMP X
	▼	STA X	CIRCUIT A SUCTION TEMP X
	▼	SSTA X	CIRCUIT A SATURATED SUCTION TEMP X
	▼	SHA X	CIRCUIT A SUCTION SUPERHEAT
	▼	SCTB X	CIRCUIT B SATURATED CONDENSING TEMP X
	▼	STB X	CIRCUIT B SUCTION TEMP X
	▼	SSTB X	CIRCUIT B SATURATED SUCTION TEMP X
	▼	SHB X	CIRCUIT B SUCTION SUPERHEAT
	▼	SAT X	SUPPLY AIR TEMP X
	▼	RAT X	RETURN AIR TEMP X
	▼	SPT X	SPACE TEMP X
	▼	OAT X	OUTSIDE AIR TEMP X
	X ENTER *	OAT X	OUTSIDE AIR TEMP X (−40 F to 245 F)
7 PRESSURE	7 STAT	PRESSURE	SYSTEM PRESSURES
	▼	DPA X	CIRCUIT A DISCHARGE PRESSURE SENSOR X
	▼	SPA X	CIRCUIT A SUCTION PRESSURE SENSOR X
	▼	LPA X	CIRCUIT A LOW PRESSURE SWITCH X
	▼	DPB X	CIRCUIT B DISCHARGE PRESSURE SENSOR X
	▼	SPB X	CIRCUIT B SUCTION PRESSURE SENSOR X
	▼	LPB X	CIRCUIT B LOW PRESSURE SWITCH X
	▼	BP X	BUILDING PRESSURE X
	▼	SP X	STATIC PRESSURE X

LEGEND

DAV — Digital Air Volume
IAQ — Indoor-Air Quality
TEMP — Temperature

*An "X ENTER " in the Keypad Entry column indicates that the reading can be forced by entering a value and then pressing ENTER . The valid force ranges are listed in the Expansion column.

NOTES:
1. Alarm no. will only be displayed if ALARM is present.
2. Alert no. will only be displayed if ALERT is present.
3. If unit is not configured for a certain subfunction, that subfunction will not show up when scrolling through values.

Table 50 — Status Directory (cont)

STATUS (cont)			
Subfunction	**Keypad Entry**	**Display**	**Expansion (Press EXPN EDIT key)**
8 INPUTS	8 STAT	INPUTS	SYSTEM INPUTS
	▼	CSA1 X	COMPRESSOR A1 STATUS X
	▼	CSB1 X	COMPRESSOR B1 STATUS X
	▼	CFA1 X	COMPRESSOR A1 SAFETY X
	▼	CFB1 X	COMPRESSOR B1 SAFETY X
	▼	OAC X	OUTSIDE AIR CFM X
	▼	IAQ X	INDOOR AIR QUALITY X
	▼	SFS X	SUPPLY FAN STATUS X
	▼	ENT X	ENTHALPY SWITCH X
	X ENTER *	ENT X	ENTHALPY SWITCH X (0 = High, 1 = Low)
	▼	RH X	RELATIVE HUMIDTIY X
	X ENTER *	RH X	RELATIVE HUMIDITY X (0 to 100%)
	▼	FRZ X	FREEZE STAT X
	▼	OARH X	OUTSIDE AIR RELATIVE HUMIDITY X
	X ENTER *	OARH X	OUTSIDE AIR RELATIVE HUMIDITY X (0 to 100%)
	▼	FLTS X	FILTER STATUS X
	X ENTER *	FLTS X	FILTER STATUS X (0 = Clean, 1 = Dirty)
	▼	STO X	SPACE TEMP OFFSET X
	▼	EVAC X	EVACUATION X
	▼	PRES X	PRESSURIZATION X
	▼	PURG X	SMOKE PURGE X
	▼	FSD X	FIRE SHUTDOWN X
9 ANALOG	9 STAT	ANALOG	ANALOG OUTPUTS
	▼	IGV X	INLET GUIDE VANES X
	▼	ECON X	ECONOMIZER X
	▼	HCV X	HEATING COIL VALVE X
	X ENTER *	HCV X	HEATING COIL VALVE X (0 to 100%)
	▼	PERD X	POWER EXHAUST/RETURN DAMPER X
	▼	HUM X	HUMIDIFIER 4-20 X
	X ENTER *	HUM X	HUMIDIFIER 4-20 X (0 to 100%)

Table 50 — Status Directory (cont)

STATUS (cont)			
Subfunction	**Keypad Entry**	**Display**	**Expansion (Press EXPN EDIT key)**
10 OUTPUTS	1 0 STAT	OUTPUTS	DISCRETE OUTPUTS
	▼	SF X	SUPPLY FAN X
	X ENTER *	SF X	SUPPLY FAN X (0 = On, 1 = Off)
	▼	EC2P X	ECONOMIZER 2 POSITION X
	X ENTER *	EC2P X	ECONOMIZER 2 POSITION X (0 = Open, 1 = Closed)
	▼	MM X	MOTOR MASTER/FAN STAGE 1 X
	▼	FR2 X	OUTDOOR FAN 2 X
	▼	FR3 X	OUTDOOR FAN 3 X
	▼	SF2S X	2 SPEED SUPPLY FAN X
	▼	EFRF X	EXHAUST/RETURN FAN X
	▼	CPA1 X	COMPRESSOR A1 X
	▼	CPB1 X	COMPRESSOR B1 X
	▼	ULA1 X	UNLOADER A1 X
	▼	ULB1 X	UNLOADER B1 X
	▼	ULA2 X	UNLOADER A2 X
	▼	ULB2 X	UNLOADER B2 X
	▼	HS1 X	HEAT STAGE 1 X
	▼	HS2 X	HEAT STAGE 2 X
	▼	HS3 X	HEAT STAGE 3 X
	▼	HS4 X	HEAT STAGE 4 X
	▼	HS5 X	HEAT STAGE 5 X
	▼	HIR X	HEAT INTERLOCK RELAY
	▼	HUM1 X	HUMIDIFIER 1ST STAGE X
	X ENTER *	HUM1 X	HUMIDIFIER 1ST STAGE X (0 = On, 1= Off)
	▼	DTCC X	DISCRETE TIME CLOCK CONTROL X
	X ENTER *	DTCC X	DISCRETE TIME CLOCK CONTROL X (0 = On, 1 = Off)
	▼	PERD X	POWER EXHAUST/RETURN DAMPER X
11 STANDBY	1 1 STAT	STANDBY	STANDBY/RUN MODE (0 = Run, 1 = Standby)
	▼	STBY X	UNIT IN STANDBY X
	▼	EXT X	EXTERNAL CLOCK INPUT (Remote on/off) X (0 = On, 1 = Off)

LEGEND

DAV — Digital Air Volume
IAQ — Indoor-Air Quality
TEMP — Temperature

*An "X ENTER " in the Keypad Entry column indicates that the reading can be forced by entering a value and then pressing ENTER . The valid force ranges are listed in the Expansion column.

NOTES:
1. Alarm no. will only be displayed if ALARM is present.
2. Alert no. will only be displayed if ALERT is present.
3. If unit is not configured for a certain subfunction, that subfunction will not show up when scrolling through values.

If the display is ENT HGH and the user wants to use outdoor air, pressing 1 ENTER will change the display to ENT LOW/FORCE 4; overriding or ''forcing'' the enthalpy status to be good. This allows economizer operation.

Refer to Table 50 for more information on ''forcible'' displays. To discontinue a forced command, press the CLEAR key. This removes the forced value and allows the unit to accept input from the controlling device.

The forced values are useful for problem diagnosis, and as a preliminary step before running the test function.

9 STAT (Analog outputs) — This subfunction displays the status of the various analog outputs. Press ▼ to access additional analog outputs. Some outputs can be user forced by entering a value for the output. For example, press ▼ until the HCV display appears. The display will indicate an output value describing the heating coil valve percent open. If the display reads HEATING COIL VALVE 0 (valve closed) and the user wants to use the heating coil, pressing 1 0 0 ENTER will change the display to HEATING COIL VALVE 100/FORCE 4; overriding or forcing the heating coil valve to 100% open. This is useful for problem diagnosis and as a preliminary step before running the test function.

1 0 STAT (Outputs) — This subfunction displays the various system discrete outputs. These displays indicate the ability of the component or device to operate. It does not indicate that the component or device is functioning, but that the component or device has been energized by the control. Press ▼ to access additional discrete outputs. Some outputs can be user forced.

1 1 STAT (Standby) — The Standby/Run mode indicates the current capability of the unit. Press ▼ to access Standby. This displays either a STBY NO (unit is in the run configuration) or STBY YES (unit is in standby and is not capable of operating). To change from STBY YES to STBY NO, either press CLEAR or . ENTER. To change from STBY NO to STBY YES, press 1 ENTER. This change to STBY YES will clear any alarms present on the unit.

Press ▼ to view external clock input status. This status status indicates when the remote on-off control of unit is in effect. A 0 is displayed when there is no external input. A 1 is displayed when an external clock input is present.

Table 51 — Compressor Loading and Unloading Sequences (60 Hz Units)

COOLING STAGE	SIZE 034 UNITS							
	Lead Circuit			Lag Circuit			Active Cyls	Percent Capacity
	Comp 1	Unloader U1	Unloader U2	Comp 2	Unloader U1A	Unloader U2A		
0	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	0	0
1	ON	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	2	17
2	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	4	33
3	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	6	50
4	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	ON	8	67
5	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	OFF	10	83
6	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	12	100

COOLING STAGE	SIZE 038 UNITS						
	Lead Circuit			Lag Circuit		Active Cyls	Percent Capacity
	Comp 1	Unloader U1	Unloader U2	Comp 2	Unloader U1A		
0	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	0	0
1	ON	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	2	14
2	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	4	28
3	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	6	42
4	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	8	71
5	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF	10	100

COOLING STAGE	SIZE 044 UNITS					
	Lead Circuit		Lag Circuit		Active Cyls	Percent Capacity
	Comp 1	Unloader U1	Comp 2	Unloader U1A		
0	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	0	0
1	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	2	25
2	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	4	50
3	ON	OFF	ON	ON	6	75
4	ON	OFF	ON	OFF	8	100

Table 51 — Compressor Loading and Unloading Sequences (60 Hz Units) (cont)

COOLING STAGE	SIZE 048 UNITS						
	Lead Circuit			Lag Circuit		Active Cyls	Percent Capacity
	Comp 1	Unloader U1	Unloader U2	Comp 2	Unloader U1A		
0	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	0	0
1	ON	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	2	19
2	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	4	38
3	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	6	58
4	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	8	79
5	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF	10	100

COOLING STAGE	SIZE 054 UNITS						
	Lead Circuit			Lag Circuit		Active Cyls	Percent Capacity
	Comp 1	Unloader U1	Unloader U2	Comp 2	Unloader U1A		
0	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	0	0
1	ON	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	2	20
2	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	4	40
3	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	6	60
4	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	8	80
5	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF	10	100

COOLING STAGE	SIZE 064 UNITS							
	Lead Circuit			Lag Circuit			Active Cyls	Percent Capacity
	Comp 1	Unloader U1	Unloader U2	Comp 2	Unloader U1A	Unloader U2A		
0	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	0	0
1	ON	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	2	17
2	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	4	33
3	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	6	50
4	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	ON	8	67
5	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	OFF	10	83
6	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	12	100

COOLING STAGE	SIZE 074 UNITS							
	Lead Circuit			Lag Circuit			Active Cyls	Percent Capacity
	Comp 1	Unloader U1	Unloader U2	Comp 2	Unloader U1A	Unloader U2A		
0	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	0	0
1	ON	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	2	14
2	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	4	29
3	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	6	43
4	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	ON	8	62
5	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	OFF	10	81
6	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	12	100

Table 52 — Compressor Loading and Unloading Sequences (50 Hz Units)

COOLING STAGE	SIZE 034 UNITS						
	Lead Circuit		Lag Circuit			Active Cyls	Percent Capacity
	Comp 1	Unloader U1	Comp 2	Unloader U1A	Unloader U2A		
0	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	0	0
1	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	2	29
2	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	4	58
3	ON	OFF	ON	ON	OFF	8	86
4	ON	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	10	100

COOLING STAGE	SIZE 044 UNITS						
	Lead Circuit			Lag Circuit		Active Cyls	Percent Capacity
	Comp 1	Unloader U1	Unloader U2	Comp 2	Unloader U1A		
0	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	0	0
1	ON	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	2	19
2	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	4	38
3	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	6	58
4	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	8	79
5	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF	10	100

COOLING STAGE	SIZE 054 UNITS							
	Lead Circuit			Lag Circuit			Active Cyls	Percent Capacity
	Comp 1	Unloader U1	Unloader U2	Comp 2	Unloader U1A	Unloader U2A		
0	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	0	0
1	ON	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	2	17
2	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	4	38
3	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	6	57
4	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	ON	8	71
5	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	OFF	10	86
6	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	12	100

COOLING STAGE	SIZE 064 UNITS							
	Lead Circuit			Lag Circuit			Active Cyls	Percent Capacity
	Comp 1	Unloader U1	Unloader U2	Comp 2	Unloader U1A	Unloader U2A		
0	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	0	0
1	ON	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	2	17
2	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	4	33
3	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	6	50
4	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	ON	8	67
5	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	OFF	10	83
6	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	12	100

TROUBLESHOOTING

By using the accessory keypad and display module and the status function, actual operating conditions of the unit are displayed while it is running. Test function allows proper operation of compressors, compressor unloaders, fans, and other components to be checked while unit is stopped. Service function displays how configurable items are configured. If an operating fault is detected, an alarm is generated and an alarm code(s) is displayed under the subfunction 1 STAT, along with an explanation of the fault. All current alarm codes are stored under this subfunction. For checking specific items, see Table 53.

Checking Display Codes — To determine how the unit has been programmed to operate, check diagnostic information (1 STAT and 2 STAT) and operating mode displays (3 STAT). If no display appears, follow procedures in Control Modules section on page 76. If display is working, continue as follows:

1. Note all alarm and alert codes displayed, 1 STAT and 2 STAT.
2. Note all operating mode codes displayed, 3 STAT.
3. Note control temperature set point in effect and current control temperature, 5 STAT .

   If unit is running, compare the ''in effect'' control set point with current temperature. Check the programming of schedule function to see if occupied or unoccupied set point should be in effect.

Unit Standby — To place the unit in Standby mode, place LOCAL/REMOTE selection switch in the LOCAL (OFF) position and then use the HSIO and press 1 1 STAT . Press ▼ until the display reads STBY YES or STBY NO. If display reads STBY NO, press 1 ENTR to place the unit in standby mode. If display reads STBY YES, the unit is already in the standby mode. To remove the unit from Standby mode, press · ENTER .

Any compressors and condenser fans which are operating will take several seconds to shut down once the unit is placed in Standby mode. The evaporator fan will take approximately 15 seconds to shut down.

NOTE: When unit is in Standby mode (display reads STBY YES), no commands will be accepted from the CCN communications bus.

Complete Unit Stoppage — If the unit is off, there are several conditions that can cause this situation to occur:

1. Cooling load satisfied.
2. Programmed schedule.
3. General power failure.
4. Blown fuse in the control power feed.
5. Open control circuit fuse.
6. Unit ON/OFF switch moved to OFF position.
7. Loss of communications between the processor module and other control modules.
8. Operation of the unit blocked by the demand limit function.
9. Unit is in Standby mode.
10. Unit is turned off through the CCN network.
11. Unit supply-air temperature (SAT) thermistor failure.
12. Supply-air fan is not operating.
13. High duct static pressure.
14. Remote on-off circuit open (off).

Table 53 — Controls Troubleshooting

SYMPTOM(S)	PROBABLE CAUSE(S)	SOLUTION(S)
Evaporator fan does not run.	1. Circuit breaker open. 2. Fan configured for automatic operation. 3. Inverter overload.	1. Find cause and reset circuit breaker. 2. Reconfigure Evaporator Fan from Automatic to Constant using 6 SRVC on HSIO. 3. Find cause and reset.
Compressor does not run.	1. Fan interlock does not sense evaporator fan is operating. 2. Circuit breaker is open. 3. There is no demand for cooling. 4. The control is locking out cooling operation.	1. Check fan status switch and pressure tubing. 2. Find cause and reset circuit breaker. 3. Correct operation. 4. Check rotating display for alarm codes. Resolve alarm cause and reset control by changing to Standby and back to Run mode.
Condenser fans do not turn on.	1. Unit is equipped with transducers and service valves are back seated. 2. Circuit breaker is open.	1. Turn service valve at least one turn from backseated position. 2. Find cause and reset circuit breaker
Heating and cooling occur simultaneously.*	Occupied heating is configured as on and occupied heat set point is set higher than the cooling set point.	Turn off occupied heating, or lower heating set point.
Evaporator fan runs, but cooling or heating will not operate.	Fan interlock does not sense that evaporator fan is operating.	Check fan status switch and pressure tubing.
Economizer does not appear to control to the discharge air set point.	Economizer is probably working correctly.	Economizer controls to a modified set point to maximize free cooling. See Economizer section on page 20.
Cooling demand exists and economizer modulates, but compression is not operating.	Compression cannot be initiated until economizer damper is 90% open.	Correct operation.
Controls do not seem to be operating.	Remote on-off function may be keeping controls off.	Terminals 1 and 2 on Channel 49 must be shorted by remote switch or jumper.

*Simultaneous operation of cooling and heating may occur on VAV units as the Occupied Heating function begins. Check the unit operating mode.

Simultaneous operation of cooling and heating is permitted during Dehumidification/Reheat. Check unit operating mode.

Single Circuit Stoppage — If a single circuit stops, there are several potential causes:

1. Open contacts in the compressor high-pressure switch.
2. Low refrigerant pressure.
3. Thermistor failure.
4. Transducer failure.
5. High suction superheat.
6. Low suction superheat.
7. Unit supply-air temperature thermistor (SAT) failure.
8. Compressor circuit breaker trip.
9. Operation of the circuit blocked by the demand limit function.
10. Loss of communications between the processor module and DSIO1 module.

Restart Procedure — Before attempting to restart the machine, check the alarms and alerts subfunctions to determine the cause of the shutdown. If the unit, circuit, or compressor stops more than once as a result of a safety device, determine and correct the cause before attempting to start the unit again.

After the cause of the shutdown has been corrected, unit restart may be automatic or manual depending upon the fault. A manual reset requires the standby mode be reenabled to STBY NO display. Manual reset conditions may also be cleared through the Building Supervisor or Service Tool by selecting Modify, Controller, Configuration and downloading ''Unit Reset YES'' from the configuration screen. All of the fault conditions are described in the Diagnostic Alarm Codes And Possible Causes section on this page.

Alarms and Alerts — Alarms and alerts are warnings of abnormal or fault conditions, and may cause either one circuit or the whole unit to shut down. They are assigned code numbers as described below. The alarm descriptions are displayed on the HSIO when the 1 STAT subfunction is entered. When a communication loss occurs to a hardware point, an alert or alarm may be generated. Refer to Table 14. The PSIO also recognizes illegal configurations.

Table 54 contains a detailed description of each alarm and alert code error and possible cause. Manual reset is accomplished by entering 1 STAT from the HSIO and pressing 1 ENTER or moving the ON/OFF Switch to the OFF position, then back to ON (if Alarm Reset Select is enabled). See Table 54 for listing of each alarm and alert code.

To determine how a unit is operating, check the diagnostic information available (6 STAT through 10 STAT) and the operating mode displays (3 STAT). If no display appears, see Control Modules section on page 76. If the display is working:

1. Note all alarm codes displayed under 1 STAT .
2. Note all operating mode codes displayed under 3 STAT .
3. Note the modified supply-air set point in effect and the current supply-air temperature under 5 STAT and 6 STAT .
   a. If reset is in effect, the modified set point may be different from the supply-air set point because the space temperature is below the reset set point.
   b. If demand limit is in effect, the unit may be incapable of producing the desired supply-air set point due to the decreased capacity of the unit.
   c. Check the programming of the schedule function to see if occupied or unoccupied set point should be in effect.

NOTE: To disable unit operation, press 1 1 STAT and put the unit in Standby mode.

DIAGNOSTIC ALARM CODES AND POSSIBLE CAUSES (See Table 45):

Alarm Codes 51 and 55 (Compressor Fault) — Alarm code 51 is for a fault on compressor A1, and alarm code 55 is for a fault on compressor B1. If the DSIO1 relay module fails or a compressor safety circuit switch opens during the operation of the compressor, the microprocessor detects this fault, stops the compressor, signals the alarm, and deenergizes the DSIO1 relay to lock the compressor off. To reset the alarm, use the manual method. The possible causes are:

1. High-pressure switch open (code 51 or 55, then code 76 and/or 77 if pressure transducers are installed). The high-pressure switch is wired in series with the 24-v supply that energizes the load side of the DSIO1 module. If the high-pressure switch opens during compressor operation, the compressor stops, and the stop is detected by the DSIO1, terminal strip J3.
2. Wiring error. A wiring error in the control safety circuit will cause the modules to malfunction, and an error will be indicated.

To check out alarm codes 51 or 55:

1. Scroll through the subfunction 4 TEST ALRM to the proper compressor number using the ▼ key.
2. Energize the step (press ENTER). If the compressor does not start, the cause is most likely related to one of the following: HPS (high-pressure switch) open, tripped compressor circuit breaker or incorrect wiring in either the safety circuit or compresesor contactor coil circuit. To follow the circuit alarm, see the unit wiring diagram.

If the compressor starts, verify that all stages of condenser fans are operational using 3 TEST ALRM and ENTER for MM, FR2, and FR3.

Return unit to run mode and observe compressor operation to verify that compressor lock-out circuit is working and condenser fans are energized after compressor starts.

NOTE: With head pressure control option enabled (6 SRVC, MMAS = YES), a short delay will occur before the first stage of condenser fan(s) is energized. Check location of SCT on condenser coil or pressure transducer wiring and pressure (if equipped) if condenser fans do not start.

Alarm Codes 53 and 57 (Compressor Status) — If the commanded state of the compressor does not match compressor status for 3 seconds, the corresponding compressor stops and the proper alarm trips. This alarm will detect circuit breaker failures, and failure of the compressor contactor to be energized. If a compressor circuit breaker trips due to compressor overcurrent or a short or ground between the circuit breaker and compressor, an alarm for that compressor will be indicated. This will only affect that circuit; the other circuit will continue to operate. The microprocessor is also programmed to indicate a compressor failure if the CLO (cooling lockout) circuit to the DSIO1, terminal J3, receives a voltage when a compressor is not supposed to be operating. Other possible causes include a failed contactor or DSIO module.

Alarm Code 59 (Supply-Air Thermistor Failure) — If the temperature measured by this thermistor is outside the range of −40 to 245 F (−40 to 118 C), heating, cooling, and economizer use are disabled. Reset of this alarm is automatic once the problem is corrected. Start-up follows the normal sequence. The cause of the alarm is usually a bad thermistor, a shorted or open thermistor caused by a wiring error, or a loose connection.

Table 54 — Alarm Codes

DISPLAY	DESCRIPTION	ACTION TAKEN BY CONTROL	RESET METHOD	PROBABLE CAUSE
51	Compressor A1 Failure	Compressor A1 shut down	Manual	High-pressure switch open. Wiring error.
52	Not Used	—	—	—
53	Compressor A1 Status Failure	Compressor A1 shut down	Manual	Voltage on DSIO1 J3 when compressor off. Failed contactor. Failed DSIO module. Circuit breaker tripped.
54	Not used	—	—	—
55	Compressor B1 Failure	Compressor B1 shut down	Manual	High-pressure switch open. Wiring error.
56	Not Used	—	—	—
57	Compressor B1 Status Failure	Compressor B1 shut down	Manual	Voltage on DSIO1 J3 when compressor off. Failed contactor. Failed DSIO module. Circuit breaker tripped.
58	Not Used	—	—	—
59	Supply-Air Thermistor Failure	Heating, cooling, and economizer disabled	Automatic	Bad, shorted, or open thermistor caused by a wiring error or loose connection.
60	Return-Air Thermistor Failure	Heating and economizer disabled	Automatic	Bad, shorted, or open thermistor caused by a wiring error or loose connection.
61	Outdoor-Air Thermistor Failure	NTFC disabled and economizer uses enthalpy input only. If unit has humidity sensors, economizer dampers close.	Automatic	Bad thermistor, wiring error, or loose connection.
62	Saturated Condensing Thermistor Failure, Circuit A	Circuit A shut down	Automatic	Bad thermistor, wiring error, or loose connection. This alarm is only valid when unit does not have pressure transducers.
63	Saturated Condensing Thermistor Failure, Circuit B	Circuit B shut down	Automatic	Bad thermistor, wiring error, or loose connection. This alarm is only valid when unit does not have pressure transducers.
64	Suction Thermistor Failure, Circuit A	Superheat alarms disabled. Unit will operate as if there are no suction sensors.	Automatic	Bad thermistor, wiring error, or loose connection. This alarm is only valid when unit is configured for suction sensors.
65	Suction Thermistor Failure, Circuit B	Superheat alarms disabled. Unit will operate as if there are no suction sensors.	Automatic	Bad thermistor, wiring error, or loose connection. This alarm is only valid when unit is configured for suction sensors.
66	Space Thermistor Failure	Temperature reset, NTFC, cooling and heating functions disabled (CV applications only).	Automatic	Bad thermistor, wiring error, or loose connection.
67	Compressor A1 Discharge Pressure Transducer Failure	Compressor A1 shuts down	Automatic	Bad transducer, bad 5-v power supply, or a wiring error.
68	Compressor B1 Discharge Pressure Transducer Failure	Compressor B1 shuts down	Automatic	Bad transducer, bad 5-v power supply, or a wiring error.
69	Compressor A1 Suction Pressure Transducer Failure	Compressor A1 shuts down	Automatic	Bad transducer, bad 5-v power supply, or a wiring error.
70	Compressor B1 Suction Pressure Transducer Failure	Compressor B1 shuts down	Automatic	Bad transducer, bad 5-v power supply, or a wiring error.
71	Loss of Communications with DSIO1	All DSIO1 outputs turned off	Automatic	Faulty or improperly connected plug, faulty DSIO1 module, or wiring error.
72	Loss of Communications with DSIO2	All DSIO2 outputs turned off	Automatic	Faulty or improperly connected plug, faulty DSIO2 module, or wiring error.
73	Loss of Communications with PSIO2	All PSIO2 outputs turned off	Automatic	Faulty or improperly connected plug, faulty PSIO2 module, or wiring error.
74	Low Pressure, Circuit A	Circuit A compressor(s) shut down	Automatic or Manual	Low refrigerant charge, dirty filters, evaporator fan turning backwards, inlet guide vanes not opening properly, plugged filter drier, or faulty transducer.
75	Low Pressure, Circuit B	Circuit B compressor(s) shut down	Automatic or Manual	Low refrigerant charge, dirty filters, evaporator fan turning backwards, inlet guide vanes not opening properly, plugged filter drier, or faulty transducer.
76	High Pressure, Circuit A	Circuit A compressor(s) shut down	Manual	An overcharged system, high outdoor ambient temperature coupled with a dirty outdoor coil, plugged filter drier, partially closed liquid line service valve, or a faulty transducer. This alarm is only valid when the unit has refrigerant pressure transducers.

LEGEND

CCN — Carrier Comfort Network
CV — Constant Volume
DSIO — High-Voltage Relay Module
IAQ — Indoor-Air Quality
NTFC — Nighttime Free Cool
PSIO — Processor Module
TSM — Terminal System Manager
TXV — Thermal Expansion Valve

NOTE: Alarms 89-92 are level zero on the CCN Network. All other alarms are level 2.

Table 54 — Alarm Codes (cont)

DISPLAY	DESCRIPTION	ACTION TAKEN BY CONTROL	RESET METHOD	PROBABLE CAUSE
77	High Pressure, Circuit B	Circuit B compressor(s) shut down	Manual	An overcharged system, high outdoor ambient temperature coupled with a dirty outdoor coil, plugged filter drier, partially closed liquid line service valve, or a faulty transducer. This alarm is only valid when the unit has refrigerant pressure transducers.
78	Supply-Air Fan State and Status	All unit outputs (except supply fan) turned off. Supply fan output remains energized.	Automatic	Fan status switch failure, tubing not properly connected, or fan status switch set incorrectly.
79	Not used	—	—	—
80	Low Saturated Suction Temperature, Circuit A	Circuit A shut down	Manual	Low entering outdoor-air temperature, low evaporator-fan cfm, low refrigerant charge, plugged filter drier, partially closed liquid line service valve, or pressure transducer failure.
81	Low Saturated Suction Temperature, Circuit B	Circuit B shut down	Manual	Low entering outdoor-air temperature, low evaporator-fan cfm, low refrigerant charge, plugged filter drier, partially closed liquid line service valve, or pressure transducer failure.
82	High Suction Superheat, Circuit A	Circuit A shut down	Manual	Low refrigerant charge, plugged filter drier, partially closed liquid line service valve, or a faulty thermistor or transducer.
83	High Suction Superheat, Circuit B	Circuit B shut down	Manual	Low refrigerant charge, plugged filter drier, partially closed liquid line service valve, or a faulty thermistor or transducer.
84	Low Suction Superheat, Circuit A	Circuit A shut down	Manual	Faulty TXV, thermistor, or transducer.
85	Low Suction Superheat, Circuit B	Circuit B shut down	Manual	Faulty TXV, thermistor, or transducer.
86	Illegal Configuration	Unit will not start	Manual	Configuration code error.
87	Not used	—	—	—
88	Hydronic Coil Freeze Stat	Economizer at minimum position, heating coil valve fully open, supply-air fan shut off	Automatic	Low temperature outdoor-air used with minimum airflow. Unit is in IAQ purge mode with low temperature outdoor air. Outdoor-air damper is jammed open.
89	Pressurization	Initializes pressurization mode. See Table 24 for hardware state details.	Automatic	Pressurization alarm tripped. Space being overpressurized to prevent smoke from entering zones.
90	Evacuation	Initializes evacuation mode. See Table 24 for hardware state details.	Automatic	Smoke alarm tripped. Power exhaust/return-air fans clear smoke from space.
91	Smoke Purge	Initializes smoke purge mode. See Table 24 for hardware state details.	Automatic	Purge alarm tripped. Outdoor air is being supplied and return air is being exhausted.
92	Fire Shutdown	Unit shuts down. See Table 24 for hardware state details.	Automatic	Fire alarm tripped.
93	Linkage Failure	Unit returns to stand-alone operation.	Automatic	Loose connection, a broken wire, or a loss of communication with the TSM.
94	Building Pressure	Alarm generated.	Automatic	Power exhaust fan failure in either the ¼-in. plastic tubing routed to the area to be controlled or the tubing routed to the atmosphere from the building pressure control. This alarm is only valid when the unit is configured for modulating power exhaust or return-air fan.
95	Duct Static Pressure	The supply-air fan shuts off for 5 minutes.	Automatic	Inlet guide vane actuator motor failure; or VFD failure; A leak or obstruction in the ¼-in. plastic tubing routed from the inlet guide vane or VFD duct pressure trasnducer to the ductwork connection; All the terminals are closed.
96	Not used	—	—	—
97	Indoor-Air Quality Failure	Alarm generated	Automatic	IAQ set point is less than the IAQ low reference generated, or the IAQ priority is configured as low and the IAQ sensor reading exceeds the IAQ set point.

LEGEND

CCN — Carrier Comfort Network
CV — Constant Volume
DSIO — High-Voltage Relay Module
IAQ — Indoor-Air Quality
NTFC — Nighttime Free Cool
PSIO — Processor Module
TSM — Terminal System Manager
TXV — Thermostatic Expansion Valve

NOTE: Alarms 89-92 are level zero on the CCN Network. All other alarms are level 2.

Alarm Code 60 (Return-Air Thermistor Failure) — If the temperature measured by this thermistor is outside the range of −40 to 245 F (−40 to 118 C), the cooling capacity algorithm will use a default of 8° F per stage drop. Heating and economizer will be disabled. Reset of this alarm is automatic once the problem is corrected. Start-up follows the normal sequence. The cause of the alarm is usually a bad thermistor, a shorted or open thermistor caused by a wiring error, or a loose connection.

Alarm Code 61 (Outdoor-Air Thermistor Failure) — If the temperature measured by this thermistor is outside the range of −40 to 245 F (−40 to 118 C), the economizer routine will use enthalpy input only. If the unit is equipped with humidity sensors, then the enthalpy will also be considered bad and the economizer will close the dampers. Nighttime free cooling will also be disabled. Reset of this alarm is automatic once the problem is corrected. Start-up follows the normal sequence. The cause of the alarm is usually a bad thermistor, a wiring error, or a loose connection.

Alarm Codes 62 and 63 (Saturated Condensing Thermistor Failure) — If the SCT fails (temperature is out of the range of −40 F to 245 F), the alarm will trip and the appropriate circuit will shut off. Reset of this alarm is automatic once the problem is corrected. The unit performs a complete restart when the SCT sensor resets. The cause of the alarm is usually a bad thermistor, a wiring error, or a loose connection.

NOTE: This alarm is only valid when the unit has saturated condensing thermistors.

Alarm Codes 64 and 65 (Suction Thermistor Failure) — If the temperature measured by this thermistor is outside the range of −40 to 245 F (−40 to 118 C), the high and low superheat alarms will be disabled and the head pressure algorithm will operate as if the unit did not have suction sensors. Reset of this alarm is automatic once the problem is corrected. Start-up follows the normal sequence. The cause of the alarm is usually a bad thermistor, a wiring error, or a loose connection.

Alarm Code 66 (Space Thermistor Failure) — This alarm applies to all units. If the temperature measured by this thermistor is outside the range of −10 to 245 F (−23 to 118 C), the temperature reset, nighttime free cooling, and cooling and heating (CV applications only) functions are disabled. Reset of this alarm is automatic once the problem is corrected, and the reset function will be enabled. The cause of the alarm is usually a bad thermistor, a wiring error, or a loose connection.

Alarm Codes 67 through 70 (Transducer Failure) — If the voltage ratio of a transducer is less than 2% or greater than 98% for 3 seconds, the transducer has failed and the affected circuit shuts down.

Code 67 — Compressor A1 Discharge Pressure Transducer Failure
Code 68 — Compressor B1 Discharge Pressure Transducer Failure
Code 69 — Compressor A1 Suction Pressure Transducer Failure
Code 70 — Compressor B1 Suction Pressure Transducer Failure

The reset of this alarm is automatic if the voltage ratio returns within range. Start-up of this circuit follows a normal sequence. The cause of this error is usually a bad transducer, a bad 5-v power supply, or a wiring error. The failed transducer should be recalibrated by the control using the service function before the transducer is considered bad.

Alarm Code 71 (Loss of Communications With DSIO1) — If communication is lost with the DSIO1 module, all outputs controlled by this module will be turned off. This alarm will reset automatically when the communication is restored. The outputs will turn on normally after the alarm condition has been reset. The probable cause for this condition is a faulty or improperly connected plug, a wiring error, or a faulty module.

Alarm Code 72 (Loss of Communications With DSIO2) — If communication is lost with the DSIO2 module, all outputs controlled by this module will be turned off. This alarm will reset automatically once the communication is restored. The outputs will turn on normally after the alarm condition has been reset. The probable cause for this condition is a faulty or improperly connected plug, a wiring error, or a faulty module.

Alarm Code 73 (Loss of Communications With Control Option Board [PSIO2]) — If communication is lost with the PSIO2 module, all outputs controlled by this module will be turned off. Reset of this alarm is automatic when the communication is restored.

Start-up after this alarm has been remedied follows a normal sequence. The probable cause for this condition is a faulty or improperly connected plug, a wiring error, or a faulty module.

Alarm Codes 74 and 75 (Low Pressure Circuit A or B)

With low-pressure switches installed — If a circuit is on and the low-pressure switch is open (opens at 27 psig ± 4 psig) for 15 seconds, the compressor in that circuit will stop and the alarm will trip.

NOTE: During initial start-up of a circuit, the low pressure input will be ignored for 2 minutes.

With a suction transducer installed — If a circuit is on and the suction pressure drops below 28 psig for 15 seconds, the compressor in that circuit will stop and the alarm will trip.

Alarm code 74 signals a circuit A failure, and code 75 signals a circuit B failure. The reset for this alarm can be automatic if the pressure reaches 67 ± 7 psig (switch) or 65 psig (transducer) within 5 minutes after the alarm has tripped. The circuit will not be reset if it trips again after 3 consecutive failures. The possible causes for the alarm are low refrigerant charge, dirty filters, evaporator fan turning backwards, inlet guide vanes not opening properly, plugged filter drier, or faulty transducer.

Alarm Codes 76 and 77 (High Pressure Circuit A or B) — If a compressor trips on compressor fault alarm 51 or 55 and the discharge pressure for that circuit is greater than 410 psig, then the high pressure alarm will trip. If the discharge pressure ever exceeds 440 psig, then the alarm will trip and the appropriate circuit will be shut off.

Alarm code 76 signals a circuit A failure, and alarm code 77 signals a circuit B failure.

Reset of this alarm is manual. The circuit will start normally after the alarm condition has been corrected. Possible causes for this alarm are an overcharged system, high outdoor ambient temperature coupled with a dirty outdoor coil, plugged filter drier, partially closed liquid line service valve, or a faulty transducer.

NOTE: This alarm is only valid when the unit has refrigerant pressure transducers.

Alarm Code 78 (Supply-Air Fan) — If the commanded state and status of the supply-air fan do not match for 60 seconds, the alarm trips. (The control circuit does not detect circuit breaker failures due to motor overcurrent, shorts or grounds between the evaporator-fan circuit breaker and motor, circuit breaker trips, or broken belts.) Other possible causes are fan status switch failure, tubing not properly connected, or switch set improperly. All other unit outputs except the supply-air fan are turned off when this alarm is generated. The supply-air fan output remains energized.

Reset of this alarm is automatic once the problem is corrected.

Alarm Codes 80 and 81 (Low Saturated Suction Temperature) — If the saturated suction temperature is less than 20 F (-6.7 C) for 5 minutes, the alarm trips and the circuit shuts off.

If the unit is configured for 2-speed fan operation, the fan must be on high speed for this alarm to be generated. If the fan is at low speed, the speed will be set to high and the 5 minute timer will be restarted. The fan will be locked on high speed until the saturated suction temperature exceeds 65 F.

Alarm code 80 signals a circuit A failure, and alarm code 81 signals a circuit B failure. Reset is manual, and start-up of the circuit is normal after the alarm has been cleared. Possible causes of the fault condition are a combination of low entering outdoor-air temperature, low evaporator-fan cfm, low refrigerant charge, plugged filter drier, partially closed liquid line service valve, or pressure transducer failure.

NOTE: This alarm is valid only when the unit has refrigerant pressure transducers.

Alarm Codes 82 and 83 (High Suction Superheat) — This alarm is valid only when unit is configured for pressure transducers and suction sensors (thermistors), and mechanical cooling is on.

If the suction superheat is greater than 45 F (7 C) for more than five minutes, the alarm trips and the circuit shuts down. Alarm code 82 signals a circuit A failure, and alarm code 83 signals a circuit B failure. Reset of this alarm is manual. The circuit will start normally after the alarm condition has been corrected. Possible causes for this alarm are low refrigerant charge, plugged filter drier, partially closed liquid line service valve, or a faulty thermistor or transducer.

Alarm Codes 84 and 85 (Low Suction Superheat) — This alarm is valid only when the unit is configured for pressure transducers and suction sensors (thermistors), and mechanical cooling is on.

If the suction superheat is less than 3 F (−16 C) for more than five minutes, the alarm trips and the affected circuit shuts down. Alarm code 84 signals a circuit A failure, and alarm code 85 signals a circuit B failure. Reset of this alarm is manual. Start-up of the circuit is normal after the alarm has been corrected. Possible causes of the alarm include a faulty thermostatic expansion valve (TXV), thermistor, or transducer.

Alarm Code 86 (Illegal Configuration) — This fault indicates a configuration code error, and the unit is not allowed to start. Refer to Service Function section and 3 SRVC on page 80 for factory configuration values and 6 SRVC on page 80 for user configuration variables. Check all configuration codes and set points and correct any errors.

Alarm Code 88 (Hydronic Coil Freeze Stat) — The hydronic coil freeze stat alarm requires a field supplied, normally open, temperature actuated switch connected to PSIO2 at plug J7 (bottom). The alarm is activated by a 24-v signal generated by the switch when it closes. The economizer will be set at minimum position, heating coil valve will be fully open, and supply-air fan will be shut off. This may be caused by low temperature outdoor-air used with minimum airflow, during IAQ purge mode with low temperature outdoor air, or because the outdoor-air damper is jammed open.

Reset of this alarm is automatic once the problem is corrected.

Alarm Code 89 through 92 (Pressurization, Evacuation, Smoke Purge, and Fire Shutdown, respectively) — When the unit is equipped with an optional smoke control and a fire system is installed, these 4 modes are provided to control smoke within areas serviced by the unit. The unit must be equipped with an economizer, power exhaust or return-air fan options, and the control option module to support these modes. The building fire alarm system closes field supplied, normally open, dry contacts connected to PSIO2 at plug J7 (bottom) to activate the alarms.

Reset of this alarm is automatic once the problem is corrected.

Alarm Code 93 (Linkage Failure — DAV System Only) — A linkage failure alarm is generated when the linkage has stopped updating the TSM linkage tables within the last 5 minutes.

NOTE: This alarm can only be generated after linkage has updated the table at least one time since initialization.

The unit controls enter the linkage default mode if the linkage is enabled, but the communications link has been lost. With the controls having reverted back to stand-alone operation, the existing sensors, previously overridden by linkage, will be used. This may be caused by a loose connection or a broken wire.

Reset of this alarm is automatic once the problem is corrected.

Alarm Code 94 (Building Pressure) — If the building pressure is greater than the building pressure set point plus 0.25 in. wg for 30 seconds, the alarm will be generated. This may be caused by a power exhaust fan failure or a leak or obstruction in either the ¼-in. plastic tubing routed to the area to be controlled or the tubing routed to atmosphere from the building pressure control. This alarm is valid only when the unit is configured for modulating power exhaust or return-air fan.

Reset of this alarm is automatic once the problem is corrected.

Alarm Code 95 (Duct Static Pressure) — If the duct pressure is greater than the static pressure set point plus 1.0 in. wg for 30 seconds, or equal to or greater than 5.0 in. wg for 15 seconds, then the alarm will trip, and the supply-air fan will shut off for 5 minutes. This may be caused by variable frequency drive (VFD) or IGV actuator motor failure or a leak or obstruction in the ¼-in. plastic tubing routed from the VFD or IGV duct pressure control to the ductwork connection, or all the terminals are closed.

Reset of this alarm is automatic once the problem is corrected.

Alarm Mode 97 (Indoor-Air Quality Failure) — This alarm is valid only when the unit is configured with the PSIO2 control option module, the unit is equipped with field-supplied IAQ sensors, and the VENT option is set at either ‘‘1’’ or ‘‘3’’.

If the IAQ set point (IAQS) is less than the IAQ low reference value or greater than the high reference value, an alarm will be generated. An alarm will also occur when the IAQ priority is configured as low and the IAQ sensor reading exceeds the IAQ set point.

Reset of this alarm is automatic once the problem is corrected.

Thermistor Troubleshooting — The unit control system uses thermistors to measure temperatures of the supply and return air, outdoor air and space temperature, and the saturated condensing and suction temperatures of the refrigerant circuits. See Table 1 and Fig. 38-40 for thermistor locations.

The resistance versus temperature and electrical characteristics for thermistors in the system (except space temperature) are identical. To obtain an accurate reading, a high-impedance meter (such as a digital meter) must be used.

Thermistors in the unit control system have a 5-vdc signal applied across them any time the unit control circuit is energized. The voltage drop across the thermistor is directly proportional to the temperature and resistance of the thermistor.

To determine temperatures at the various thermistor locations:

1. Disconnect the thermistor from the processor board.
2. Measure the resistance across the appropriate thermistor using a high quality digital ohmmeter.
3. Use the resistance reading to determine the thermistor temperature using Tables 55 and 56.

The microprocessor has been programmed to check the operation of the thermistors. If the measured temperature is outside the range of −40 to 245 F (−40 to 118.3 C) and 168,250 to 203.75 ohms (outdoor-air temperature, supply-air temperature, saturated condensing temperature, suction gas temperature, and return-air temperature only), it will be treated as a sensor failure and a diagnostic code will be displayed. It is also possible to check the operation of the thermistors using the test function.

To check the thermistors:

1. Use the temperature subfunction of the status function (6 STAT) to determine if the thermistors are reading correctly.
2. Check the thermistor calibration at a known temperature by measuring actual resistance and comparing the value measured with the values listed in the thermistor tables (Tables 55 and 56).
3. Make sure that the thermistor leads are connected to the proper pin terminals at the PSIO1 and PSIO2 terminal strip J7 on the processor boards, and that the thermistors are properly located in the refrigerant circuit.

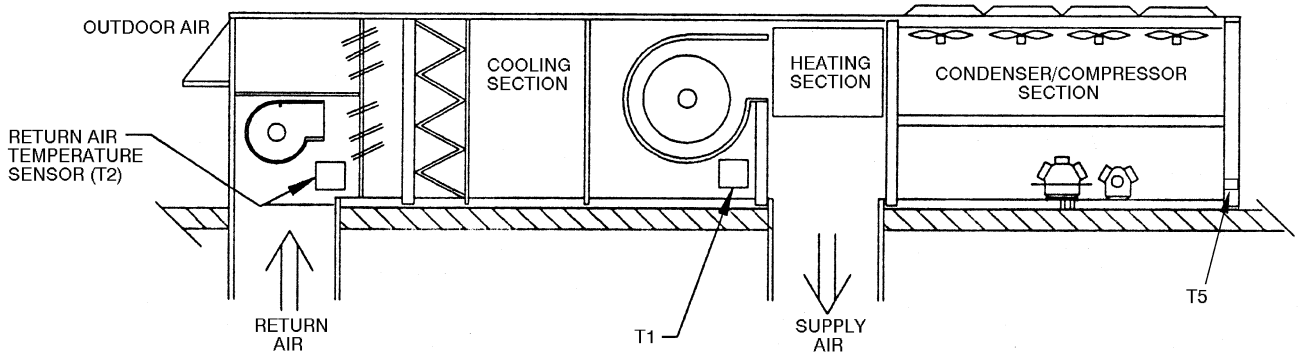
If a thermistor has failed or the wire is damaged, replace the complete assembly. Do not attempt to splice the wires or repair the assembly.

Table 55 — Thermistor Resistance vs Temperature Values for Thermistors T1-T7 (5K at 25 C Resistors)

TEMP (F)	RESISTANCE (Ohms)	TEMP (F)	RESISTANCE (Ohms)	TEMP (F)	RESISTANCE (Ohms)	TEMP (F)	RESISTANCE (Ohms)
−25	98010	74	5361	125	1715	176	602
−20	82627	75	5229	126	1680	177	591
−15	69790	76	5101	127	1647	178	581
−10	59081	77	4976	128	1614	179	570
−5	50143	78	4855	129	1582	180	560
0	42678	79	4737	130	1550	181	551
5	36435	80	4622	131	1519	182	542
10	31201	81	4511	132	1489	183	533
15	26804	82	4403	133	1459	184	524
20	23096	83	4298	134	1430	185	516
25	19960	84	4195	135	1401	186	508
30	17297	85	4096	136	1373	187	501
35	15027	86	4000	137	1345	188	494
36	14614	87	3906	138	1318	189	487
37	14214	88	3814	139	1291	190	480
38	13833	89	3726	140	1265	191	473
39	13449	90	3640	141	1239	192	467
40	13084	91	3556	142	1214	193	461
41	12730	92	3474	143	1189	194	456
42	12387	93	3395	144	1165	195	450
43	12053	94	3318	145	1141	196	444
44	11730	95	3243	146	1118	197	439
45	11416	96	3170	147	1095	198	434
46	11111	97	3099	148	1072	199	429
47	10816	98	3031	149	1050	200	424
48	10529	99	2964	150	1028	201	419
49	10250	100	2898	151	1007	202	415
50	9979	101	2835	152	986	203	410
51	9717	102	2774	153	965	204	405
52	9461	103	2713	154	945	205	401
53	9213	104	2655	155	925	206	396
54	8973	105	2598	156	906	207	391
55	8739	106	2542	157	887	208	386
56	8511	107	2488	158	868	209	382
57	8291	108	2436	159	850	210	377
58	8076	109	2385	160	832	211	372
59	7868	110	2335	161	815	212	366
60	7665	111	2286	162	798	213	361
61	7468	112	2238	163	782	214	356
62	7277	113	2192	164	765	215	350
63	7091	114	2147	165	749	216	344
64	6911	115	2103	166	734	217	338
65	6735	116	2060	167	719	218	332
66	6564	117	2018	168	705	219	325
67	6399	118	1977	169	690	220	318
68	6237	119	1937	170	677	221	311
69	6081	120	1898	171	663	222	304
70	5929	121	1860	172	650	223	297
71	5781	122	1822	173	638	224	289
72	5637	123	1786	174	626	225	282
73	5497	124	1750	175	614		

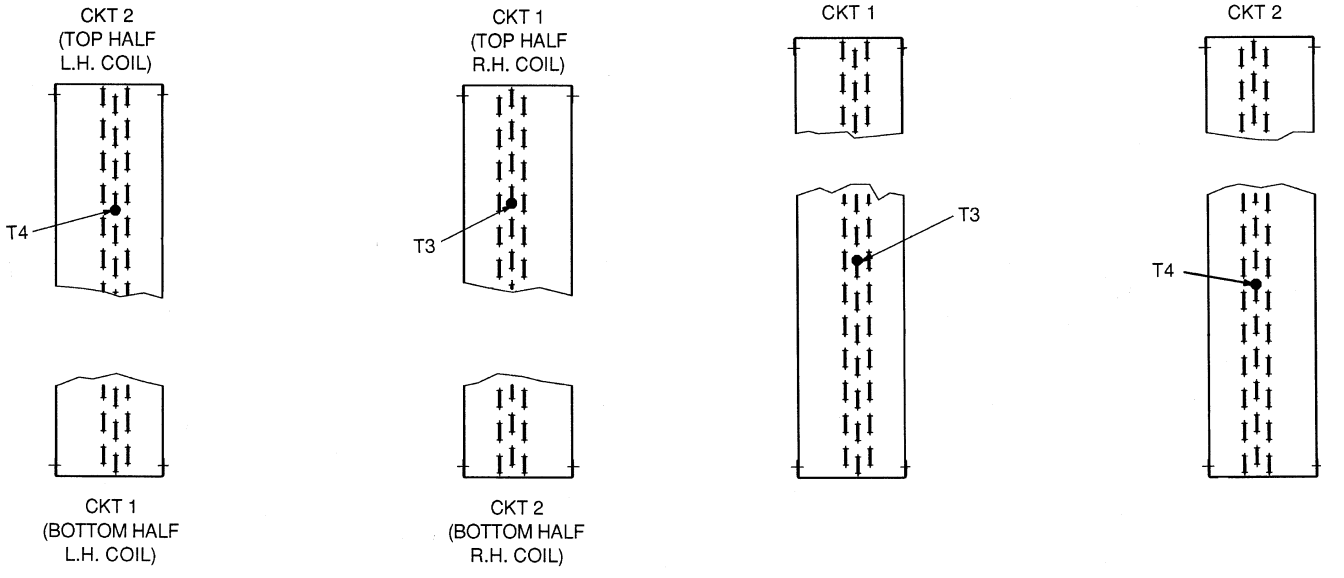
Table 56 — Thermistor Resistance vs Temperature Values for Space Temperature Thermistors T-55 and T-56 (10 K at 25 C Resistors)

TEMP (F)	RESISTANCE (Ohms)	TEMP (F)	RESISTANCE (Ohms)	TEMP (F)	RESISTANCE (Ohms)	TEMP (F)	RESISTANCE (Ohms)
40	24051	**62**	14101	**84**	8563	**106**	5369
41	23456	**63**	13775	**85**	8378	**107**	5260
42	22877	**64**	13457	**86**	8197	**108**	5154
43	22313	**65**	13148	**87**	8021	**109**	5050
44	21766	**66**	12846	**88**	7849	**110**	4948
45	21234	**67**	12553	**89**	7681	**111**	4849
46	20716	**68**	12267	**90**	7517	**112**	4752
47	20212	**69**	11988	**91**	7357	**113**	4657
48	19722	**70**	11717	**92**	7201	**114**	4564
49	19246	**71**	11452	**93**	7049	**115**	4474
50	18782	**72**	11194	**94**	6900	**116**	4385
51	18332	**73**	10943	**95**	6755	**117**	4299
52	17893	**74**	10698	**96**	6613	**118**	4214
53	17466	**75**	10459	**97**	6475	**119**	4132
54	17050	**76**	10227	**98**	6340	**120**	4051
55	16646	**77**	10000	**99**	6209	**121**	3972
56	16253	**78**	9779	**100**	6080	**122**	3895
57	15870	**79**	9563	**101**	5954	**123**	3819
58	15497	**80**	9353	**102**	5832	**124**	3745
59	15134	**81**	9148	**103**	5712	**125**	3673
60	14780	**82**	8948	**104**	5595		
61	14436	**83**	8754	**105**	5481		



NOTE: Thermistors T6 and T7 are located in the compressor suction service valves. Sufficient detail is not shown in this figure to include their precise locations.

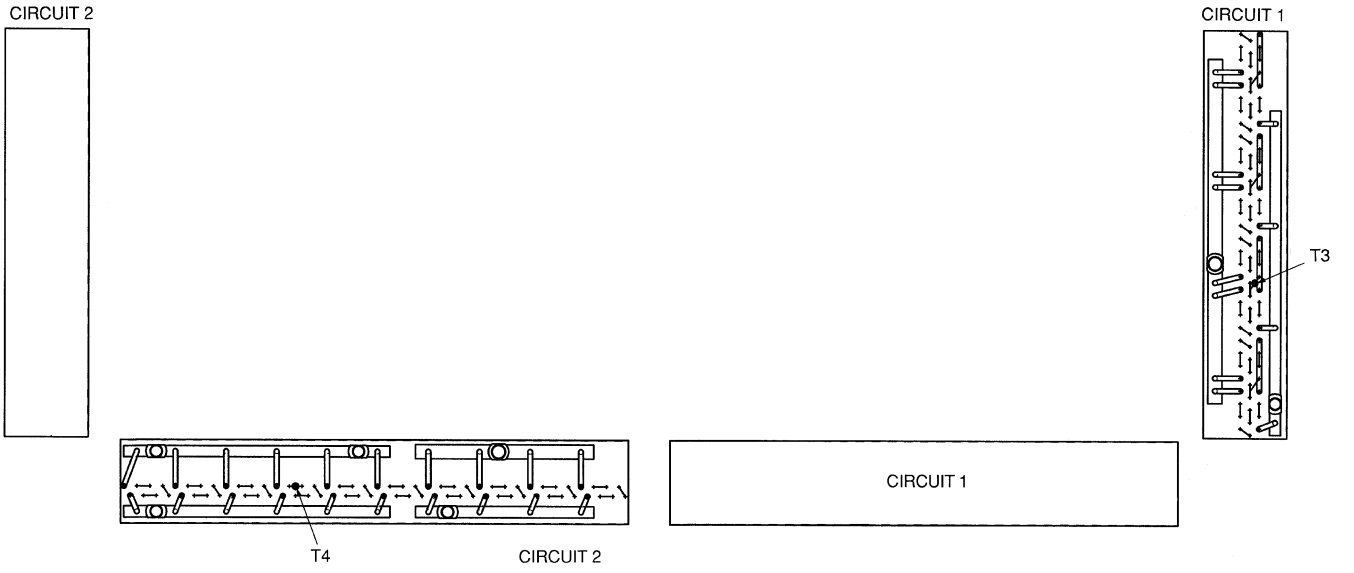
Fig. 38 — Thermistor T1, and T2, and T5 Locations



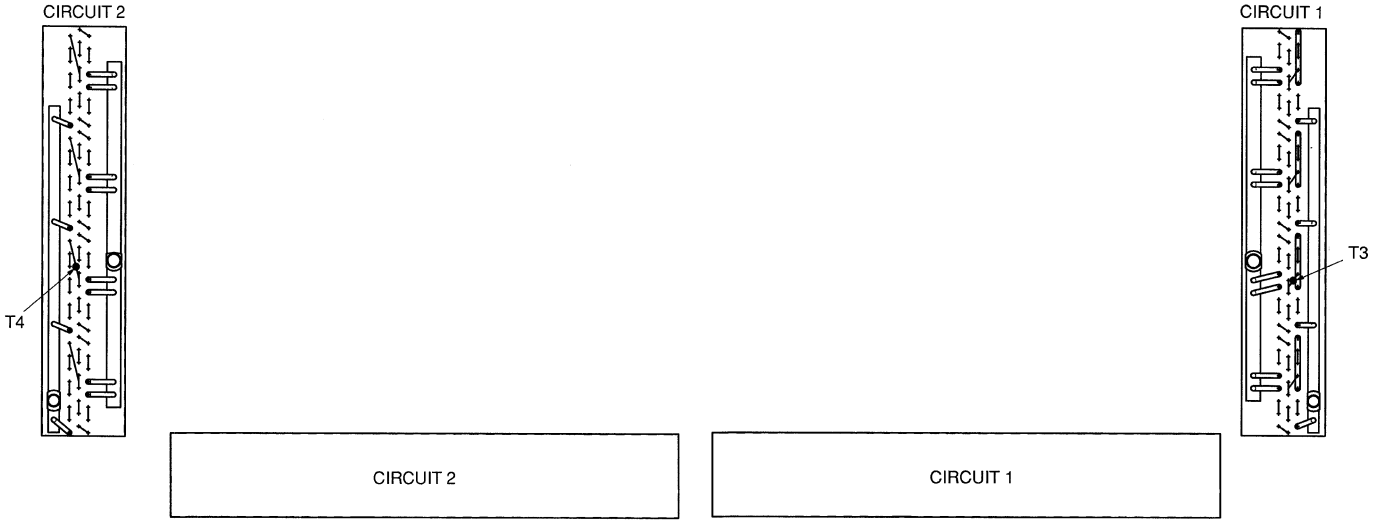
LEGEND

CKT — Circuit
L.H. — Left Hand
R.H. — Right Hand

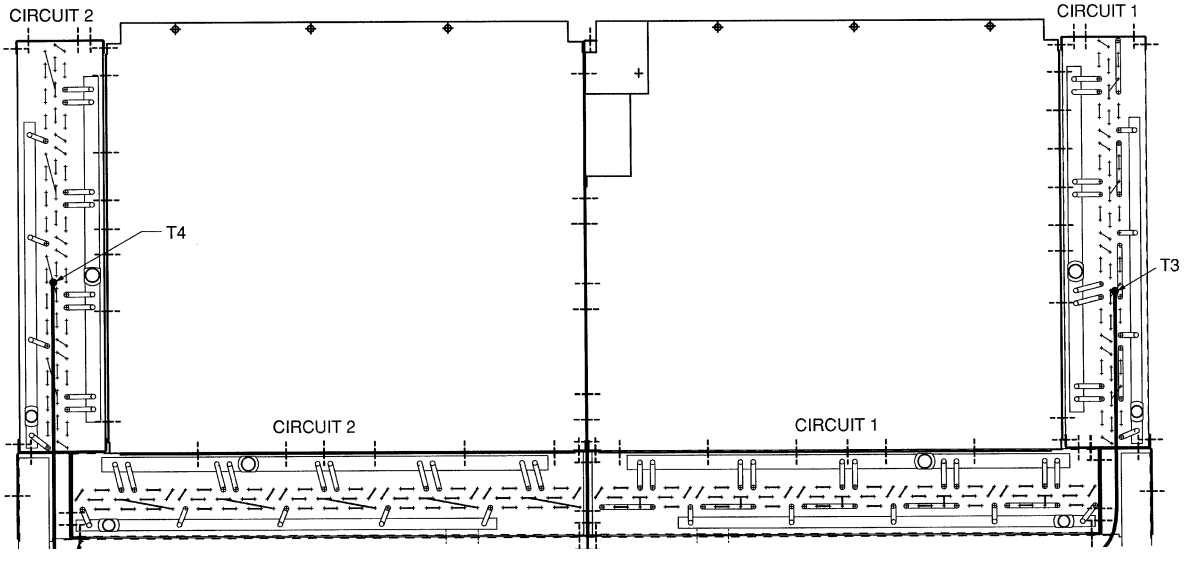
Fig. 39 — Thermistor T3 and T4 Locations, Size 034-048 Units; Hairpin End of Coil



054



064



074

NOTE: Blank coils are included on size 054, 064 units only for relative position. Detail is provided for coils where thermistors are located.

Fig. 40 — Thermistor T3 and T4 Locations, Size 054-074 Units; Header End of Coil

Transducer Troubleshooting — The unit control system may use transducers to measure pressures around the system. See Table 1 for pressure transducer locations and Fig. 41 for typical refrigerant pressure transducer. If a transducer is suspected of being faulty, check the voltage to the transducer. The refrigerant pressure transducer supply voltage should be 5 vdc ± 0.2 v. These transducers convert the measured refrigerant pressure to a voltage. This voltage is then evaluated as a ratio to the 5 vdc ± 0.2 v supply voltage. Read the voltage on channel 12. If the check filter switch is open, then 5 v is used for the ratio. If the supply voltage is correct, compare the pressure reading displayed on the HSIO keypad and the pressure obtained on a calibrated pressure gage.

NOTE: A 24-vac isolation transformer is required for proper operation of each field-installed IAQ and humidity sensor. One transformer is required for each sensor to avoid damage to refrigerant pressure transducers.

IMPORTANT: Compressor service valves shut off the pressure port when backseated. Be sure that service valves with transducers installed on the pressure port are not backseated to ensure proper transducer operation.

To check the refrigerant pressure transducers:

1. Use the pressure subfunction of the status function (7 STAT and 8 STAT) to determine if the pressure transducers are reading correctly. Connect a calibrated gage to the lead compressor suction or discharge pressure connection to check transducer reading.
2. Make sure that the transducer leads are properly connected in the junction box and to the PSIO. Check the transformer TRAN4 output. Check the transducer supply voltage from PS1. It should be 5 vdc ± 0.2 v. Check the supply voltage to PSIO channel 12.

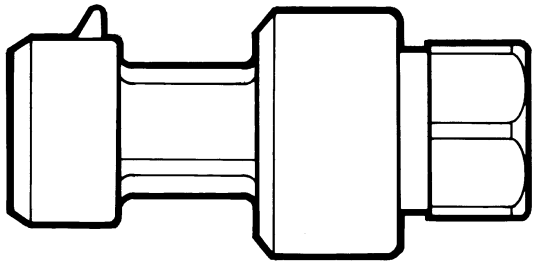


Fig. 41 — Refrigerant Pressure Transducer

Refrigerant Pressure Transducer Replacement and Calibration — Remove the transducers from the compressor and allow them to be exposed to atmospheric pressure. Refrigerant ports under transducers have Schrader-type ports. Follow the steps in Table 57 to calibrate (zero) the transducers.

After calibration, the results may be checked by following the steps outlined in Table 58. Pressure readings other than 0.0 psig indicate that the calibration was unsuccessful. Repeat the calibration procedure for any value that is greater than ± 1.0 psig.

After satisfactory calibration of the transducers, reinstall them on the compressors.

Table 57 — Refrigerant Pressure Transducer Configuration

HSIO ENTRY	KEYPAD DISPLAY	ACTION BEING TAKEN
1 SRVC	LOG ON	Enter login function
1 1 1 1 ENTER	LOGGED ON	Logging in
3 SRVC	FACT CFG	Enter factory configuration function
▲	SPB CALB	
1 ENTER	SPB CALB	Calibrate SPB transducer
▲	SPA CALB	
1 ENTER	SPA CALB	Calibrate SPA transducer
▲	DPB CALB	
1 ENTER	DPB CALB	Calibrate DPB transducer
▲	DPA CALB	
1 ENTER	DPA CALB	Calibrate DPA transducer

LEGEND

DPA — Discharge Pressure, Circuit A
DPB — Discharge Pressure, Circuit B
SPA — Suction Pressure, Circuit A
SPB — Suction Pressure, Circuit B

Table 58 — Verification of Refrigerant Pressure Transducer Calibration

HSIO ENTRY	KEYPAD DISPLAY	READING NAME (EXPECTED DISPLAY)
7 STAT	PRESSURE	System pressures
▼	DPA X	Discharge pressure, circuit A (0.0 psig)
▼	SPA X	Suction pressure, circuit A (0.0 psig)
▼ ▼	DPB X	Discharge pressure, circuit B (0.0 psig)
▼	SPB X	Suction pressure, circuit B (0.0 psig)

Control Modules

⚠ CAUTION

Turn controller power off before servicing controls. This ensures safety and prevents damage to controller.

PROCESSOR MODULE (PSIO1), CONTROL OPTION MODULE (PSIO2), AND HIGH-VOLTAGE RELAY MODULES (DSIO1 and DSIO2) — The PSIO and DSIO modules all perform continuous diagnostic evaluations of the condition of the hardware. Proper operation of these modules is indicated by LEDs (light-emitting diodes) on the front surface of the DSIOs, and on the top horizontal surface of the PSIOs.

RED LED — If the red LED is blinking continuously at a 3- to 5-second rate, it indicates proper operation. If it is lighted continuously, there is a problem requiring replacement of module. If it is off continuously, power should be checked. If there is no input power, check fuses. If fuse is bad, check for shorted secondary of transformer or for bad module. On the PSIO1 module, if the light is blinking at a rate of twice per second, the module should be replaced.

GREEN LED — On the PSIOs, this is the green LED closest to COMM connectors. The other green LED on the module indicates external communications, when used. Green LED should always be blinking when power is on. It indicates modules are communicating properly. If green LED is not-blinking, check red LED. If red LED is normal, check module address switches. See Fig. 42. Proper addresses are:

PSIO1 (Processor Module) — 01 (may be different when CCN connected)
DSIO1 (High-Voltage Relay Module) — 19
DSIO2 (High-Voltage Relay Module) — 49
PSIO2 (Control Options Module) — 31

If *all* modules indicate communication failure, check COMM plug on PSIO1 module for proper seating. If a good connection is assured and condition persists, replace PSIO1 module.

If only DSIO(s) or PSIO2 module indicates communication failure, check COMM plug on that module for proper seating. If a good connection is assured and condition persists, replace DSIO or PSIO2 module(s).

All system operating intelligence rests in PSIO1 module, the module that controls unit. This module monitors conditions through input and output ports and through DSIO modules.

The machine operator communicates with microprocessor through keypad and display module (HSIO). Communication between PSIO1 and other modules is accomplished by a 3-wire sensor bus. These 3 wires run in parallel from module to module.

On sensor bus terminal strips, terminal 1 of PSIO1 module is connected to terminal 1 of each of the other modules. Terminals 2 and 3 are connected in the same manner. See Fig. 43. If a terminal 2 wire is connected to terminal 1, system does not work.

Internal communications between control modules in the rooftop unit is carried out through the COMM3 communications bus. A 3-wire bus is routed between the COMM3 plugs of each module.

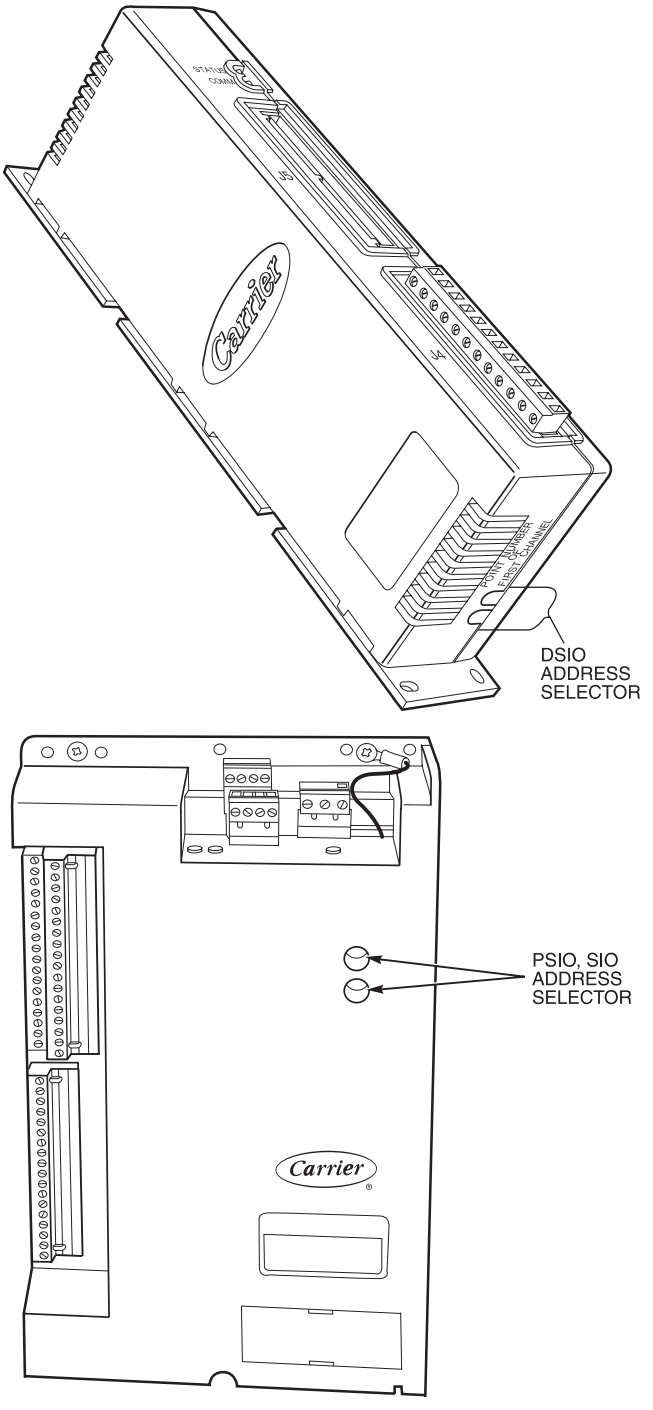
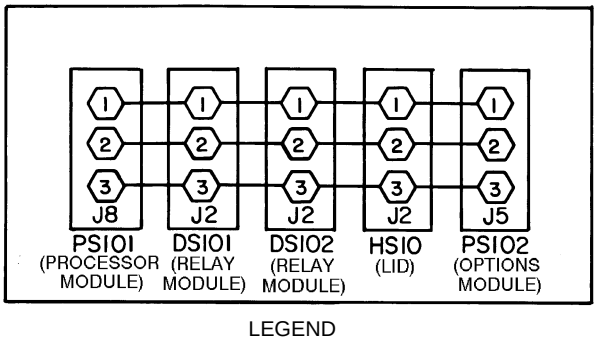


Fig. 42 — Module Address Selector Switch Locations



LEGEND

HSIO — Keypad and Display Module (Local Interface Device)

Fig. 43 — Sensor Bus Wiring (Communications)

The COMM1 communications bus (Fig. 44) is for external communications to other equipment on the bus or to a computer running Building Supervisor or Service Tool software. A connection is usually made between the PSIO1 COMM1 plug on the rooftop unit, the air terminals, and the other rooftop units. A plug is provided in the control panel for connecting the external bus to the rooftop units. The external connection plug is factory wired to the PSIO1 COMM1 plug.

The PSIO1, DSIO1, and HSIO are all powered from a common 21-vac power source which connects to terminals 1 and 2 of power input strip on each module. A separate source of 21-vac power is used to power the DSIO2 module and PSIO2 options module through terminals 1 and 2 on power input strip.

PROCESSOR MODULE (PSIO1) (Fig. 45)

Inputs — Each input channel has 3 terminals; only 2 of the terminals are used. Unit application determines which terminals are used.

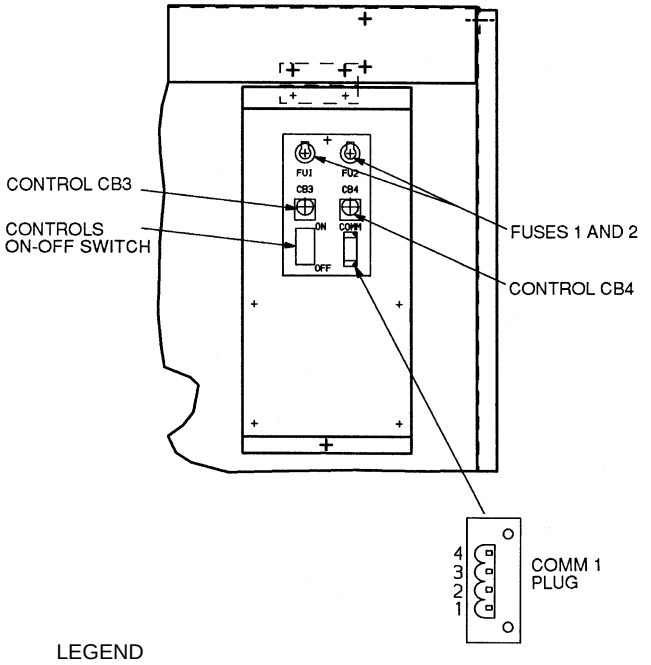
Outputs — Output is 24 vdc. There are 3 terminals, only 2 of which are used, depending on application. Refer to unit wiring diagram.

NOTE: Address switches (see Fig. 45) must be set at 01 (different when CCN connected).

HIGH-VOLTAGE RELAY MODULES (DSIO1 and 2) (Fig. 46)

Inputs — Inputs on strip J3 are discrete inputs (ON/OFF). When 24-vac power is applied across the 2 terminals in a channel it reads as an on signal. Zero v reads as an off signal.

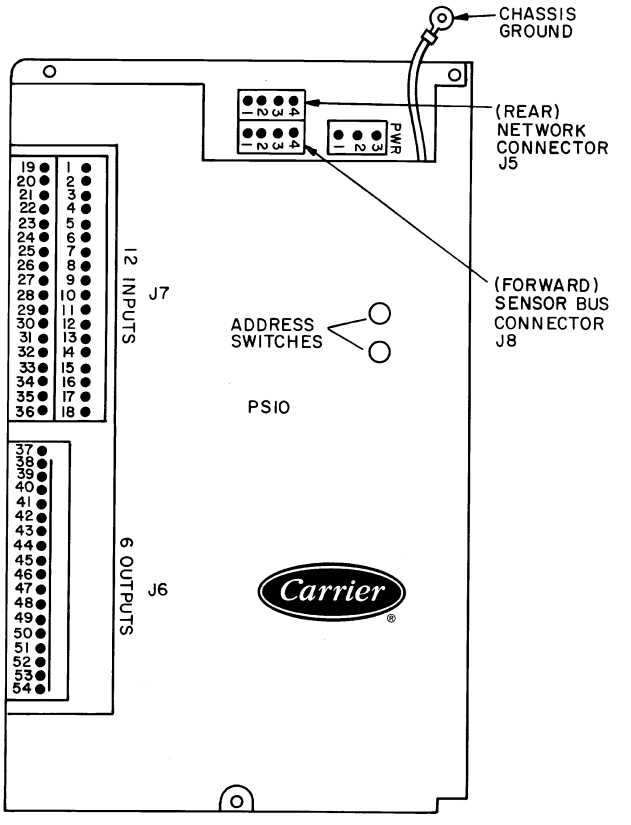
Outputs — Terminal strips J4 and J5 are internal relays whose coils are powered-up and powered-off by a signal from microprocessor. The relays switch the circuit to which they are connected. No power is supplied to these connections by DSIO modules.



LEGEND

CB — Circuit Breaker

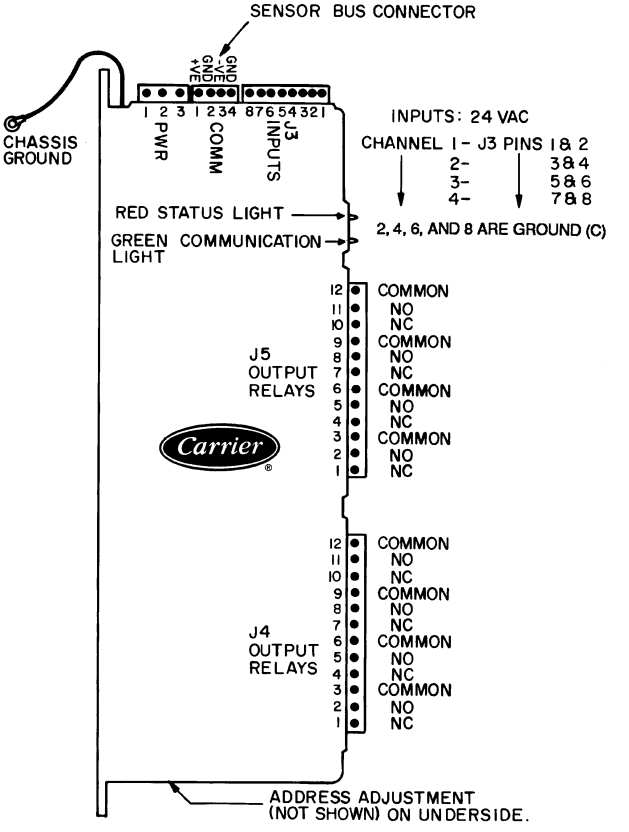
Fig. 44 — COMM1 Communications Bus Plug



LEGEND

PWR — Power

Fig. 45 — Processor Module (PSIO1)



LEGEND

COMM — Communications Bus
NC — Normally Closed
NO — Normally Open
PWR — Power

Fig. 46 — High-Voltage Relay Modules (DSIO1 and 2)

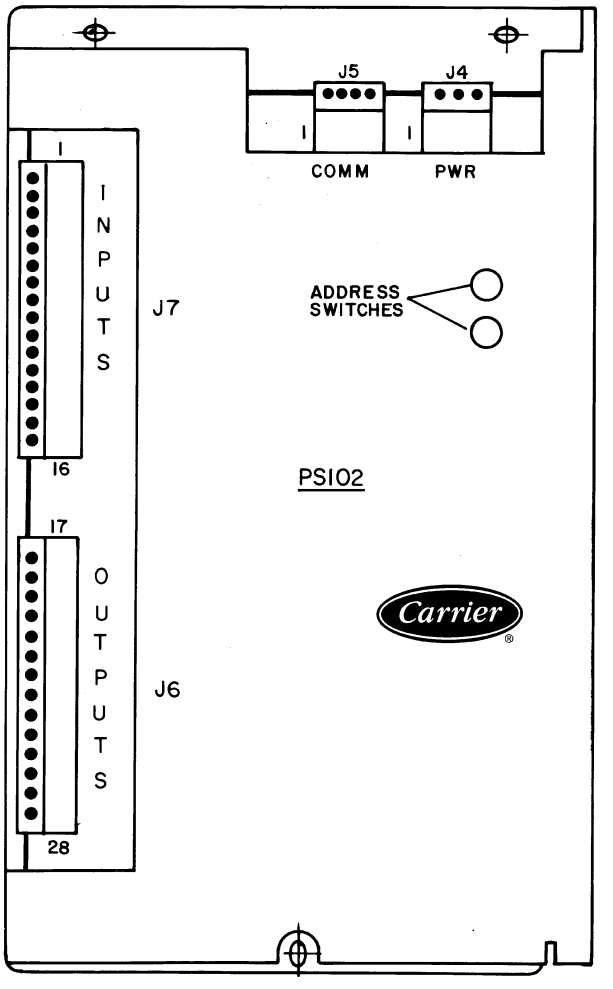
CONTROL OPTIONS MODULE (PSIO2) — See Fig. 47. The options module controls the following features:

1. Relative humidity sensor. This feature requires a field-supplied, 4-wire, 2 to 10 v RH (relative humidity) sensor.
2. Outdoor-air cfm sensor. This feature requires a 4-wire, field-supplied, mass flow sensor to input a 2 to 10 v signal.
3. Indoor-air quality. This feature uses a field-supplied, 4-wire, carbon-dioxide sensor to input a 2 to 10 v signal.
4. Fire and smoke routines. This is accomplished through a field-supplied remote switch input.
5. Humidifier function. This feature provides control of a field-installed humidifier.
6. Discrete timer output. This output permits control of timed functions such as parking lot lights.
7. Hydronic valve control. The PSIO2 module provides outputs to control a field-installed hydronic coil valve.
8. Suction gas thermistor input.
9. Freezestat switch input.
10. Supply Air Temperature Reset from external signal. Requires field-supplied 2 to 10 vdc signal.

ACTUATORS — The actuators for these units are positioned by a 4 to 20 mA signal from the microprocessor. The actuators contain a series of DIP switches that determine the maximum travel of the actuator.

See Table 59 for the degrees of travel and the correct DIP (dual in-line package) switch settings for each actuator.

When installing actuator linkage, actuator should be powered to its fully open position. The linkage should then be connected so that the actuator does not stall against a fully open damper.



LEGEND

COMM — Communications Bus
PWR — Power

Fig. 47 — Control Options Module (PSIO2)

Table 59 — Actuator Degrees of Travel and DIP Switch Settings

ACTUATOR	DEGREES OF TRAVEL	DIP SWITCH(ES) OPEN	DIP SWITCHES CLOSED
Economizer	110	8 and 10	All Others
Inlet Guide Vanes	45	6 and 10	All Others
Modulating Power Exhaust	70	5 and 10	All Others
Modulating Return Fan Damper Motor No. 1	45	6 and 10	All Others
Modulating Return Fan Damper Motor No. 2	60	4 and 10	All Others

Quick Test — The test function provides a check on control inputs and outputs, and can only be conducted when the unit is in the standby mode. To put the unit into the standby mode, press 1 1 STAT, then ▼, then 1 ENTER. Display will read STBY YES.

The test function and associated subfunctions should be run to check all unit inputs and outputs prior to unit start-up. Refer to the Test Function section on page 87 for additional details on the test function and performing quick tests.

IMPORTANT: Be sure unit is in the standby mode (1 1 STAT) PRIOR to initiating the test function. The standby/run mode under 1 1 STAT MUST read STBY YES. Test mode will not operate unless unit is in standby. If the unit is equipped with Remote Start, place LOCAL/REMOTE switch in the LOCAL (off) position.

To operate a test:

1. Enter the desired test subfunction.
2. Press ▼ to scroll to the desired test.
3. Press ENTER to start the test.

Pressing ▼ after a test has started advances the system to the next test whether the current test has timed out or not. If the keypad is not used for 10 minutes, the display will return to the rotating default display. You must press 6 TEST and ENTER to exit quick test. To restart the test pro cedure, press TEST ALRM. To terminate the quick test press 6 TEST ALRM; EXIT TST will be displayed. Press ENTER and TST CMPL will be displayed, ending the quick test.

IMPORTANT: You MUST press 6 TEST ALRM ENTER to restore the unit software to automatic control. To return unit to run mode (STBY NO), press 1 1 STAT . ENTER. If the unit is equipped with Remote Start, place LOCAL/REMOTE switch in the REMOTE (on) position.

While the unit is in the test function, other functions can be accessed by pressing the appropriate keys. If a component is operating under a test function, it will remain operating when another function (such as temperatures or pressures under the status function) is accessed. The test function must be reentered to shut down that component.

1 TEST ALRM (Inputs) — The factory/field test of inputs function displays the current sensor input value (analog type) or status (discrete type). During the inputs portion of the quick test, the compressors and fan motors will not operate.

2 TEST ALRM (Analog outputs) — The factory/field test of analog outputs causes the analog outputs to be cycled to specific output values. Each output is disabled by selecting the next output (press the ▼ or ▲ key).

To test variable frequency drives:

1. Press 2 TEST ALRM. The display will be ANLGOUT.
2. Press ▼ once to scroll down. The display will read IGV (inlet guide vanes test).
3. Press ENTER to start the test. The supply fan will start and VFD will go from 0% speed (default position when unit starts) to 50% speed or IGVs will go from 0% open to 50% open.
4. Press ENTER again to drive the VFD from 50% to 100% speed or IGVs from 50% to 100% open.
5. Press ENTER again to change the VFD from 100% speed to 0% speed or IGVs from 100% open to 0% open.

   NOTE: The VFD is configured such that at 0% speed command from the unit PIC control the supply fan VFD will run at about 26 Hz. This will narrow the operating range and improve the control stability.
6. Press ▼ once to scroll down. The display will read ECON (economizer test).

NOTE: The economizer, heating coil valve, and analog humidifer tests operate in the same manner as the IGV test. The PED (modulating power exhaust test) operates in a similar manner except that the sequence of operation when pressing the ENTER key is zero to 75% speed (press ENTER once), 75% to 100% speed (press ENTER again), 100% to 20% speed (press ENTER again), and 20% to 0 speed (press ENTER again).

3 TEST ALRM (Discrete outputs) — The factory/field test of discrete outputs enables the discrete outputs. Each output is disabled when the next output is selected by pressing the ▼ or ▲ keys.

4 TEST ALRM (Compressors) — The factory/field test of compressors enables the supply-air fan and sets the variable frequency drives to 30% (if so equipped) when any compressor is selected. During the compressor test, the compressors will operate for ten seconds after the fan has been enabled.

NOTE: The service valves must be open, and the crankcase heaters should be energized for at least 24 hours before performing the compressor tests.

Once a compressor is operated using the test function, it is not allowed to operate again for 30 seconds. The supply-air fan and inlet guide vanes or variable frequency drives (if so equipped) are not disabled until the compressor test is exited.

5 TEST ALRM (Heat) — During the factory/field test of heat, the supply-air fan is enabled. As the fan starts, the variable frequency drives are set to 30% open (if so equipped). The heat interlock relay contacts are switched when any stage of heat is selected. The test delays approximately 11 seconds after the fan is enabled and prior to energizing the first selected heat stage.

NOTE: Any selected heat stage causes that stage to be selected and all other stages will be disabled. The supply-air fan, variable frequency drives (if so equipped), and heat interlock relay are *NOT* disabled until the heat test is exited.

6 TEST ALRM (Exit Test) — In order to exit the factory/field test mode, press ENTER. TST CMPL is displayed, and the expansion of TST CMPL (press ENTER) indicates that the quick test has been terminated.

Forcing Values — The control unit allows service person to input (or force) values into set points for troubleshooting. By forcing values in submaster reference loops or input channels, the service person can force the unit control to respond to different situations which may not occur normally at that time. In this way, operation of the unit and control can be tested. The input channels where forced values are permitted are identified in the directory tables.

To override an input channel or submaster reference, use the HSIO to display the current value. Type in the override value and press the ENTER key. If the override value is within the allowable range, the value will be accepted. No action will occur if the value is ouside the acceptable range for that variable.

The override is removed by pressing the CLEAR key. The normal system value will be restored.

SERVICE

History Function — The history function allows the user to look at unit operational information. See Table 60.

1 HIST (Alarm history) — This subfunction allows the user to view the last 9 alarm codes and their descriptions. The latest (newest) alarm is listed first, followed in succession by next older alarms. When a new alarm is generated, it is listed at the top, displacing all earlier alarms down one position, and the last (oldest) alarm is deleted from the display. Alarms are retained during a loss of power.

2 HIST (Maintenance history) — The maintenance history subfunction displays the latest service date. A service technician can enter a new service date through the HSIO keypad. The entry of a service date shall be password protected. See Service Function section below for more details. The last 2 service dates are displayed at the building supervisor.

Service Function — The service function allows the user to view and modify the unit configuration files. Factory, field, and service configuration data may be viewed, changed, and/or entered through the keypad and display module. See Table 61.

1 SRVC (Log on/Log off) — The service function is password protected by a non-changeable password. To log on, press 1 SRVC and the display will read LOG ON. Press 1 1 1 1 ENTER and the display will change to LOGGEDON. At this time, configurations may be viewed or modified. To log out, press 1 SRVC ▼ ENTER and the display will read LOGD OFF.

2 SRVC (Software version) — This subfunction allows the user to view information about the software, such as the version number and language options.

3 SRVC (Factory configuration) — This subfunction allows for factory configuration of the unit size, type, and options. Under this subfunction, there are a minimum of 7 configuration fields that are configured at the factory.

NOTE: If a processor is replaced in the field, these configuration fields must be configured using the keypad at this subfunction.

To change a configuration:

1. Display present configuration field.
2. Enter the new configuration data.
3. Press ENTER (see Table 62 for more details).
4. Enable the Data Reset function.

4 SRVC (Element bus address) — The element bus address subfunction is used to identify the unit address assignment when the unit is used on a CCN network. The unit address consists of two parts — a bus address and an element address. When more than one unit is connected to the CCN, the element addresses must be changed (no two element addresses on the same bus may be the same). Bus and element addresses must be changed at the HSIO. Range for bus address to 0 to 239; range for element address is 1 to 239.

5 SRVC (Units of measure) — Measurements can be displayed in either English or SI Metric units. The default is English. To change units, press 5 SRVC. The display will be UNIT 0 (English units). Press 1 ENTER and the display will change to UNIT 1 (SI Metric units).

6 SRVC (User configuration) — After logging on, this subfunction allows the user to read or change the factory configuration of user options. Table 62 shows the particular factory and user configurations that are factory set.

The majority of user configuration items are self-explanatory. However, the ventilation control requires the following information:

0 = economizer minimum position is controlled by minimum position entered.
1 = economizer minimum position is controlled by IAQ set point.
2 = economizer minimum position is controlled to maintain a constant outdoor-air cfm set point.
3 = economizer will use the largest of the minimum set points as stated in 0, 1, and 2 settings above.

7 SRVC (Heating coil) — This subfunction allows the user to view and modify the factory configuration of the heating coil.

The fan off value is the supply-air temperature that the hydronic heating coil valve will modulate open or closed to maintain during periods when the evaporator fan is off. This is designed to prevent coil freeze-up during off periods.

8 SRVC (Cooling coil) — This subfunction is used to read or change the configuration of the cooling coil parameters. The high humidity limit is the set point used when the cooling control will be overridden by the humidity control.

9 SRVC (Duct pressure) — This subfunction is used to read or change the configuration of duct pressure control.

1 0 SRVC (Economizer) — The economizer subfunction is used to read or change the configuration of the economizer.

NOTE: The economizer dampers modulate to maintain a supply-air temperature equal to the damper set point (VAV only).

Table 60 — History Directory

HISTORY			
Subfunction	**Keypad Entry**	**Display**	**Comment**
1 ALARM HISTORY	1 HIST	ALRMHIST	Alarm history
	▼	ALARM X	Latest alarm expansion
	▼	ALARM X	Previous alarm expansion
	▼	ALARM X	Previous alarm expansion
	▼	ALARM X	Previous alarm expansion
	▼	ALARM X	Previous alarm expansion
	▼	ALARM X	Previous alarm expansion
	▼	ALARM X	Previous alarm expansion
	▼	ALARM X	Previous alarm expansion
	▼	ALARM X	Previous alarm expansion
2 MAINTENANCE HISTORY	2 HIST	MTN/HIS	Maintenance history
	▼	mm.dd.yy	Latest service date

1 1 SRVC (Heat) — This subfunction is used to read or change the configuration of staged heat.

1 2 SRVC (Unoccupied free cooling) — This subfunction is used to read or change the configuration of the unoccupied free cooling option.

1 3 SRVC (Adaptive optimal start/stop) — This subfunction is used to read or change the configuration of the adaptive optimal start/stop option. Refer to Carrier Comfort Network product literature for more information on configurations.

1 4 SRVC (Space temperature reset) — This subfunction is used to read or change the configuration of the space temperature reset. Refer to the Supply Air Temperature Reset section on page 29 and Space Temperature Averaging section on page 40 for more information.

1 5 SRVC (Loadshed) — This subfunction is used to read or change the configuration of loadshed. Loadshed is used to define the CCN groups for redline and loadshed functions. Groups 1 through 16 are acceptable values.

1 6 SRVC (Indoor-air quality) — This subfunction is used to read or change the configuration of the indoor-air quality option. Refer to the Indoor-Air Quality section on page 25 for more details.

1 7 SRVC (Humidity) — This subfunction is used to read or change the configuration of the humidity option.

1 8 SRVC (Building pressure) — This subfunction is used to read or change the configuration of the building pressure option.

1 9 SRVC (Alert limits) — This is used to read or change the configuration of the alert limits.

2 0 SRVC (Service history) — This subfunction is used to read the unit service history.

2 1 SRVC (Service/Maintenance alert) — This is used to read or change the configuration of the service maintenance alert option.

NOTE: When the number of hours the supply-air fan has been energized reaches the alert limit, alert no. 173 is generated and SMEH 0.0 is displayed, resetting the supply-air fan's run time to 0 hours. The supply-air fan cumulative time energized can also be reset by pressing 2 HIST and entering a new service date. This function can be used to monitor standard service practices, such as lubrication of bearings and changing or cleaning filters.

2 2 SRVC (Override history) — This subfunction is used to read the status of the timed override history. This value is cumulative for the current 24-hour period (beginning at midnight).

NOTE: This subfunction is a ''read only'' option.

Table 61 — Service Directory

SERVICE			
Subfunction	**Keypad Entry**	**Display**	**Description**
1 LOG ON/OFF	1 SRVC	LOG ON	Enter password followed by ENTER
	1 1 1 1 ENTER	LOGGEDON	Logged on okay
	▼	LOG OFF	Press ENTER to log off
	ENTER	LOGD OFF	Logged off okay
2 SOFTWARE VERSION	2 SRVC	VERSION	Software version
	▼	500054-XX	Software version number
3 FACTORY CONFIGURATION	3 SRVC	FACT CFG	Factory configuration
	▼	TYPE X	Unit type (0 = CV, 1 = VAV)
	▼	SIZE X	Unit size (034-074)†
	▼	ULOP X	Number of unloaders 2/3/4
	▼	HPSP X	Head pressure set point (F)
	▼	HEAT X	Heat type (0 = None, 1 = Water/Steam, 2 = Elec, 3 = Gas)
	▼	HTSG X	Number of heat stages (0 to 5)
	▼	TRNS X	Transducer options (0 = No, 1 = Yes)
	▼	SF2S X	Two-speed supply-air fan (0 = No, 1 = Yes)
	▼	ECON X	Economizer (0 = None, 1, 2 = Air, 3 = Two-Pos)
	▼	FANT X	Fan Type (0 = None, 1 = Exh, 2 = Mod Exh, 3 = Mod Rtn)
	▼	HUEN X	Humidifier control (0 = None, 1 = Analog, 2 = Discrete)
	▼	DTRS X	Data reset (0 = No, 1 = Yes) (Required to save edits)
	▼	DPA CALB	Calibrate discharge A pressure sensor
	▼	DPB CALB	Calibrate discharge B pressure sensor
	▼	SPA CALB	Calibrate suction A pressure sensor
	▼	SPB CALB	Calibrate suction B pressure sensor
4 ELEMENT BUS ADDRESS	4 SRVC	BUS ADDR	Element bus address
	▼	BUS X	Bus number (factory default = 0)
	▼	ADR X	Element address (factory default = 1)
5 UNITS	5 SRVC	UNITS X	English/metric system (0 = English, 1 = Metric)
6 USER CONFIGURATION	6 SRVC	USER CFG	User configuration
	▼	HUSN X	Humidity sensors (0 = None, 1 = Differential [2 Sensors], 2 = Space Override [1 Sensor])
	▼	SUSN X	Suction sensors (0 = No, 1 = Yes)
	▼	VENT X	Ventilation control (0 = MDP, 1 = IAQ, 2 = CFM, 3 = All)
	▼	MMAS X	Motormaster (0 = No, 1 = Yes)
	▼	PURG X	Indoor-air quality (0 = Disable, 1 = Enable)
	▼	NTEN X	Nighttime free cool (0 = Disable, 1 = Enable)

LEGEND

AOSS — Adaptive Optimal Start/Stop
CONT — Continuous
CV — Constant Volume
DTCC — Discrete Time Clock Control
EXH — Exhaust
IAQ — Indoor-Air Quality
MDP — Minimum Damper Position
MOD — Modulating
NTFC — Nighttime Free Cooling
OAC — Outdoor-Air Cfm Control
OAT — Outdoor-Air Temperature
RTN — Return
TEMP — Temperature
VAV — Variable Air Volume

*An "X ENTER" in the Keypad Entry column indicates that the reading can be forced by entering a value and then pressing ENTER. The valid force ranges are listed in the Expansion column.

†For unit size 038, enter "034" for SIZE.
For unit size 048, enter "044" for SIZE.

NOTE: If unit is not configured for a certain subfunction, that subfunction will not show up when scrolling through values.

Table 61 — Service Directory (cont)

SERVICE (cont)			
Subfunction	**Keypad Entry**	**Display**	**Description**
6 USER CONFIGURATION (cont)	▼	OSEN X	Adaptive optimal start/stop (0 = Disable, 1 = Enable)
	▼	DLEN X	Demand limit (0 = Disable, 1 = Enable)
	▼	OHEN X	Occupied heating (0 = Disable, 1 = Enable)
	▼	RSEN X	Space temperature reset (0 = Disable, 1 = Enable)
	▼	DPEN X	Duct pressure control (0 = Disable, 1 = Enable)
	▼	FANM X	Fan mode auto/cont (0 = Auto, 1 = Cont)
	▼	TSCH X	Timed override schedules (1 = Unit, 2 = DTCC, 3 = Both)
	▼	TOVR X	Timed override value (0 to 4 hours)
	▼	LLAG X	Lead/Lag option (0 = Disable, 1 = Enable)
7 HEATING COIL	7 SRVC	HEATCOIL	Configure heating coil
	▼	MLG X	Master loop gain value
	▼	SMG X	Submaster gain value
	▼	SCV X	Submaster center value
	▼	FOV X	Fan off value (F)
	▼	SMR X	Submaster reference value
	X ENTER *	SMR X	Submaster reference value forced (35 to 140 F)
8 COOLING	8 SRVC	COOLING	Configure cooling parameters
	▼	MLG X	Master loop gain value
	▼	HHL X	High humidity limit (0 to 99%)
9 DUCT PRESSURE	9 SRVC	DUCTPRES	Configure duct pressure control
	▼	MLG X	Master loop gain value
	▼	SMG X	Submaster gain value
	▼	SCV X	Submaster center value
	▼	SMR X	Submaster reference value
	X ENTER *	SMR X	Submaster reference value forced (0.0 to 5.0 in. wg)
10 ECONOMIZER	1 0 SERV	ECONMIZR	Configure economizer
	▼	MLG X	Master loop gain value
	▼	SMG X	Submaster gain value
	▼	SCV X	Submaster center value
	▼	MDP X	Minimum damper position (percent open)
	▼	PES1 X	Power exhaust set point 1
	▼	PES2 X	Power exhaust set point 2
	▼	SMR X	Submaster reference value
	X ENTER *	SMR X	Submaster reference value forced (40 to 120)
	▼	DPSP X‖	Damper set point (F)
	X ENTER *	DPSP X‖	Damper set point forced (45 to 80 F)
	▼	OAE X	Outdoor air enthalpy value
	▼	RAE X	Return air enthalpy value
11 HEAT	1 1 SERV	HEAT	Configure staged heat
	▼	MLG X	Master loop gain value
	▼	SMG X	Submaster gain value
	▼	SMR X	Submaster reference value
	X ENTER *	SMR X	Submaster reference value forced (35 to 140)
12 NTFC	1 2 SERV	NTFC	Configure nighttime free cool (NTFC)
	▼	NTLO X	NTFC lockout temp (min. OAT to operate NTFC F)

Table 61 — Service Directory (cont)

SERVICE (cont)			
Subfunction	**Keypad Entry**	**Display**	**Description**
13 AOSS	1 3 SERV	AOSS	Configure adaptive optimal start/stop
	▼	BLDF X	Building factor value (1 to 100; default = 10)
	▼	UOCF X	24-hour unoccupied factor (0 to 99; default = 15)
	▼	SETB X	Set point bias (0 to 10; default = 2)
	▼	OSMT X	Maximum allowable stop time (10 to 120; default = 60)
14 SPACE TEMPERATURE RESET	1 4 SERV	SPCRESET	Configure space temperature reset
	▼	RTIO X	Reset ratio (0 to 10; default = 3)
	▼	LIMT X	Reset limit (0 to 20; default = 10)
15 LOADSHED	1 5 SERV	LOADSHED	Configure loadshed
	▼	LSGP X	Loadshed group number (1 to 16; default = 1)
16 IAQ/CFM	1 6 SERV	IAQ	Configure indoor-air quality
	▼	LEVEL X	IAQ priority level (1 = high, 2 = medium, 3 = low; default = 2)
	▼	IAQS X	IAQ Set point (0 to 5000 ppm; default = 2000)
	▼	IAQG X	IAQ gain (−2 to 2)
	▼	OCS X	Outdoor air cfm set point
	▼	OACG X	Outdoor air cfm gain (.1 to 2.0)
	▼	IVL X	IAQ voltage low point
	▼	IRL X	IAQ reference low point
	▼	IVH X	IAQ voltage high point
	▼	IRH X	IAQ reference high point
	▼	IQMX X	IAQ maximum damper position (0 to 100%; default = 50%)
	▼	OCMX X	OAC maximum damper position (0 to 100%; default = 50%)
17 HUMIDITY	1 7 SERV	HUMIDITY	Configure humidity
	▼	MLG X	Master loop gain value
	▼	SMG X	Submaster gain value
	▼	SCV X	Submaster center value
	▼	SMR X	Submaster reference value
	X ENTER *	SMR X	Submaster reference value forced (0 to 90)

LEGEND

AOSS — Adaptive Optimal Start/Stop
CONT — Continuous
CV — Constant Volume
DTCC — Discrete Time Clock Control
EXH — Exhaust
IAQ — Indoor-Air Quality
MDP — Minimum Damper Position
NTFC — Nighttime Free Cooling
OAC — Outdoor-Air Cfm Control
OAT — Outdoor-Air Temperature
RTN — Return
TEMP — Temperature
VAV — Variable Air Volume

*An "X ENTER " in the Keypad Entry column indicates that the reading can be forced by entering a value and then pressing ENTER . The valid force ranges are listed in the Expansion column.

†For unit size 038, enter "034" for SIZE.
For unit size 048, enter "044" for SIZE.

NOTE: If unit is not configured for a certain subfunction, that subfunction will not show up when scrolling through values.

Table 61 — Service Directory (cont)

SERVICE (cont)			
Subfunction	**Keypad Entry**	**Display**	**Description**
18 BUILDING PRESSURE	1 8 SERV	BLD PRES	Configure building pressure
	▼	MLG X	Master loop gain value
	▼	SMG X	Submater gain value
	▼	SCV X	Submaster center value
	▼	SMR X	Submaster reference value
	X ENTER *	SMR X	Submaster reference value forced (0.0 to 0.5)
	▼	BPS X	Building pressure set point (0 to 0.50; default = 0.05)
	▼	BPSO X	Building pressure set point offset (0.05 to 0.50; default = 0.05)
19 ALERT LIMITS	1 9 SERV	ALRTLIMT	Configure alert limits
	▼	SPLO X	Space temp low alert limit/occupied X
	▼	SPHO X	Space temp high alert limit/occupied X
	▼	SPLU X	Space temp low alert limit/unoccupied X
	▼	SPHU X	Space temp high alert limit/unoccupied X
	▼	SALO X	Supply air temp low alert limit/occupied X
	▼	SAHO X	Supply air temp high alert limit/occupied X
	▼	SALU X	Supply air temp low alert limit/unoccupied X
	▼	SAHU X	Supply air temp high alert limit/unoccupied X
	▼	RALO X	Return air temp low alert limit/occupied X
	▼	RAHO X	Return air temp high alert limit/occupied X
	▼	RALU X	Return air temp low alert limit/unoccupied X
	▼	RAHU X	Return air temp high alert limit/unoccupied X
	▼	OATL X	Outdoor air temp low alert limit X
	▼	OATH X	Outdoor air temp high alert limit X
	▼	RHL X	Relative humidity low alert limit X
	▼	RHH X	Relative humidity high alert limit X
	▼	ORHL X	Outdoor air relative humidity low alert limit X
	▼	ORHH X	Outdoor air relative humidity high alert limit X
	▼	SPL X	Static pressure low alert limit X
	▼	SPH X	Static pressure high alert limit X
	▼	BPL X	Building pressure low alert limit X
	▼	BPH X	Building pressure high alert limit X
	▼	OACL X	Outdoor air cfm low alert limit X
	▼	OACH X	Outdoor air cfm high alert limit X
	▼	IAQL X	Indoor-air quality low alert limit X
	▼	IAQH X	Indoor-air quality high alert limit X
20 SERVICE HISTORY	2 0 SERV	SERVHIST	Service history
	▼	CAT X	Circuit A run time
	▼	CBT X	Circuit B run time
	▼	SFT X	Supply-air fan run time
	▼	CYC X	Cycles stage 0 to stage 1
21 SERVICE MAINTENANCE	2 1 SERV	SRV/MTN	Service maintenance alert
	▼	SMAL X	Service/maintenance alert limit (X hrs x 1000)
	▼	SMEH X	Service maintenance elapsed hours (X.X x 1000)
22 TIMED OVERRIDE HISTORY	2 2 SERV	OVRDHIST	History of timed overrides
	▼	OHR X	Hours of timed overrides

Table 62 — Factory/Field Configuration Procedure

KEYPAD ENTRY	DISPLAY	COMMENTS
1 SRVC 1 1 1 1 ENTER	LOG ON LOGGEDON	Must enter password
3 SRVC	FACT CFG	Factory configuration
▼	TYPE 1	Unit type — Enter correct value
ENTER	TYPE X	CV = 0, VAV = 1
▼	SIZE 24	Unit size — Enter correct value:
ENTER	SIZE X	034,044,054,064, or 074†
▼	ULOP 2	Number of Unloaders — Enter value:
ENTER	ULOP X	2, 3, or 4
▼	HPSP 113	Head pressure set point; Default=113 F
▼	HEAT 0	Heat type — Enter correct value:
ENTER	HEAT X	0=None, 1=Hot Water/Steam, 2 = Elec, 3 = Gas
▼	HTSG 2	Number of Heat Stages; Default: 2 stages (0-5 avail)
▼	TRNS 0	Transducers option — Enter value:
ENTER	TRNS X	0 = No; 1 = Yes
▼ *	SF2S 0	Two-Speed Supply-Air Fan; Default = No (0 = No, 1 = Yes)
▼	ECON 0	Economizer Option — Enter value:
ENTER	ECON X	0 = None, 1,2 = Air, 3 = Two-Position
▼	FANT 0	Fan type — Enter correct value:
ENTER	FANT X	0 = none, 1 = Exhaust, 2 = Mod Exhaust, 3 = Mod Return
▼	HUEN 0	Humidifier control
ENTER	HUEN X	0 = none, 1 = Analog, 2 = Discrete
▼	DTRS	Data reset (0 = No, 1 = Yes)
ENTER	See Note 2 below	Edits being inputted; takes approximately 40 seconds.
▼	DPA CALB	
ENTER	DPA CALB	Calibrate discharge pressure sensor A
▼	DPB CALB	
ENTER	DPB CALB	Calibrate discharge pressure sensor B
▼	SPA CALB	
ENTER	SPA CALB	Calibrate suction pressure sensor A
▼	SPB CALB	
ENTER	SPB CALB	Calibrate suction pressure sensor B

LEGEND

AOSS — Adaptive Optimal Start/Stop
CV — Constant Volume
DTCC — Discrete Time Clock Control
ELEC — Electric
IAQ — Indoor-Air Quality
MOD — Modulating
NTFC — Nighttime Free Cool
SPT — Space Temperature
VAV — Variable Air Volume

*Alarm 86, illegal configuration, will result if value is not inputted correctly.
†For size 038, use 034. for size 048, use 044.

NOTES:
1. Calibration of the pressure transducers is not required unless problems with the transducers occur or the standard PSIO is replaced. To calibrate pressure transducers:
   a. Disconnect from system.
   b. Hang in the atmosphere.
   c. Read pressure. Pressures before calibration must be in the range of ±3 psig (atmosphere).
   d. Press ENTER.
   e. Reattach to system.
2. Upon completion of the factory/field configuration step, move to the DTRS (Data Reset) subfunction. Press 1 ENTER, and all revised inputs will be loaded. This procedure takes approximately 40 seconds. The display returns to the default rotating display.

IMPORTANT: The Data Reset function should be performed any time one or more of the values is configured. See Note 2 above for more details.

Table 62 — Factory/Field Configuration Procedure (cont)

KEYPAD ENTRY	DISPLAY	COMMENTS
6 SRVC	USER CFG	User configuration
▼	HUSN 0	Humidity sensors; Default = No (0 = No, 1 = Differential [2 sensors], 2 = Space Override [1 sensor])
▼	SUSN 0	Suction sensors (Enter value)
ENTER	SUSN X	0 = No, 1 = Yes
▼	VENT 0	Ventilation control (Enter value)
ENTER	VENT X	0 = SPT, 1 = IAQ, 2 = CFM, 3 = All
▼	MMAS 0	Head pressure control function (Enter value)
ENTER	MMAS X	0 = No, 1 = Yes
▼	PURG DIS	IAQ purge enable; Default = Disable (0 = Disable, 1 = Enable)
▼	NTEN DIS	NTFC enable; Default = Disable (0 = Disable, 1 = Enable)
▼	OSEN DIS	AOSS enable; Default = Disable (0 = Disable, 1 = Enable)
▼	DLEN DIS	Demand limit enable; Default = Disable (0 = Disable, 1 = Enable)
▼	OHEN DIS	Occupied heating enable; Default = Disable (0 = Disable, 1 = Enable)
▼*	RSEN DIS	Space temperature reset enable; Default = Disable (0 = Disable, 1 = Enable)
▼	DPEN 0	Duct pressure control (Enter value)
ENTER*	DPEN X	0 = Disable, 1 = Enable
▼	FANM 0	Fan Mode (Enter value)
ENTER*	FANM X	0 = Automatic, 1 = Continuous
▼	TSCH 1	Timed Override Schedules (Enter value)
ENTER	TSCH X	1 = Unit, 2 = DTCC, 3 = Both
▼	TOVR 0	Timed Override Hours (Enter value)
ENTER	TOVR X	0, 1, 2, 3, or 4
▼	LLAG	Lead/Lag Option; Enter 0 = No or 1 = Yes

LEGEND

AOSS — Adaptive Optimal Start/Stop
CV — Constant Volume
DTCC — Discrete Time Clock Control
ELEC — Electric
IAQ — Indoor-Air Quality
MOD — Modulating
NTFC — Nighttime Free Cool
SPT — Space Temperature
VAV — Variable-Air Volume

*Alarm 86, illegal configuration, will result if value is not inputted correctly.
†For size 038, use 034. for size 048, use 044.

NOTES:
1. Calibration of the pressure transducers is not required unless problems with the transducers occur or the standard PSIO is replaced. To calibrate pressure transducers:
   a. Disconnect from system.
   b. Hang in the atmosphere.
   c. Read pressure. Pressures before calibration must be in the range of ±3 psig (atmosphere).
   d. Press ENTER.
   e. Reattach to system.
2. Upon completion of the factory/field configuration step, move to the DTRS (Data Reset) subfunction. Press 1 ENTER, and all revised inputs will be loaded. This procedure takes approximately 40 seconds. The display returns to the default rotating display.

IMPORTANT: The Data Reset function should be performed any time one or more of the values is configured. See Note 2 above for more details.

Test Function — The test function operates the ‘‘quick test’’ diagnostic program. See Quick Test section on page 79 and Table 63 for full details.

Table 63 — Test Directory

TEST			
Subfunction	**Keypad Entry**	**Display**	**Expansion (Press EXPN EDIT key)**
1 INPUTS	1 TEST ALRM	INPUTS	FACTORY/FIELD TEST OF INPUTS
	▼	CSA1 X	COMPRESSOR A1 STATUS X
	▼	CSB1 X	COMPRESSOR B1 STATUS X
	▼	CFA1 X	COMPRESSOR A1 SAFETY X
	▼	CFB1 X	COMPRESSOR B1 SAFETY X
	▼	IAQ X	INIDOOR AIR QUALITY X
	▼	OAC X	OUTSIDE AIR CFM X
	▼	SFS X	SUPPLY FAN STATUS X
	▼	ENT X	ENTHALPY SWITCH X
	▼	RH X	RELATIVE HUMIDITY X
	▼	FRZ X	FREEZE STAT X
	▼	OARH X	OUTSIDE AIR RELATIVE HUMIDITY X
	▼	FLTS X	FILTER STATUS X
	▼	EVAC X	EVACUATION X
	▼	PRES X	PRESSURIZATION X
	▼	PURG X	SMOKE PURGE X
	▼	FSD X	FIRE SHUTDOWN X
	▼	SCTA X	CIRCUIT A SATURATED CONDENSING TEMP X
	▼	STA X	CIRCUIT A SUCTION TEMP X
	▼	SSTA X	CIRCUIT A SATURATED SUCTION TEMP X
	▼	SHA X	CIRCUIT A SUCTION SUPERHEAT
	▼	SCTB X	CIRCUIT B SATURATED CONDENSING TEMP X
	▼	STB X	CIRCUIT B SUCTION TEMP X
	▼	SSTB X	CIRCUIT B SATURATED SUCTION TEMP X
	▼	SHB X	CIRCUIT B SUCTION SUPERHEAT
	▼	SAT X	SUPPLY AIR TEMP X
	▼	RAT X	RETURN AIR TEMP X
	▼	SPT X	SPACE TEMP X
	▼	STO X	SPACE TEMPERATURE OFFSET X
	▼	OAT X	OUTSIDE AIR TEMP X
	▼	CEWT X	CONDENSER ENT WATER TEMP X
	▼	DPA X	CIRCUIT A DISCHARGE PRESSURE SENSOR X
	▼	SPA X	CIRCUIT A SUCTION PRESSURE SENSOR X
	▼	LPA X	CIRCUIT A LOW PRESSURE SWITCH X
	▼	DPB X	CIRCUIT B DISCHARGE PRESSURE SENSOR X
	▼	SPB X	CIRCUIT B SUCTION PRESSURE SENSOR X
	▼	LPB X	CIRCUIT B LOW PRESSURE SWITCH X
	▼	BP X	BUILDING PRESSURE X
	▼	SP X	STATIC PRESSURE X

*See Quick Test section page 79 for details on correct operation of these tests.
†The supply-air fan is energized at this point and remains on for the duration of the compressor/heat test functions.
**Compressors are energized for 10 seconds.

Table 63 — Test Directory (cont)

TEST (cont)			
Subfunction	**Keypad Entry**	**Display**	**Expansion (Press EXPN EDIT key)**
2 ANALOG OUTPUTS	2 TEST ALRM *	ANLGOUT	FACTORY/FIELD TEST OF ANALOG OUTPUTS
	▼	IGV	INLET GUIDE VANES TEST
	ENTER	IGV TST	TESTING INLET GUIDE VANES
	▼	ECON	ECONOMIZER TEST
	ENTER	ECON TST	TESTING ECONOMIZER
	▼	HCV	HEATING COIL VALVE TEST
	ENTER	HCV TST	TESTING HEATING COIL VALVE
	▼	PERD	POWER EXHAUST/RETURN DAMPER TEST
	ENTER	PERD TST	TESTING EXHAUST/RETURN DAMPER
	▼	HUM	HUMIDIFIER 4-20 TEST
	ENTER	HUM TST	TESTING HUMIDIFIER 4-20
3 DISCRETE OUTPUTS	3 TEST ALRM	DISCOUT	FACTORY/FIELD TEST OF DISCRETE OUTPUTS
	▼	SF	SUPPLY FAN
	ENTER	SF TEST	TESTING SUPPLY FAN
	▼	EC2P	ECONOMIZER 2 POSITION TEST
	ENTER	EC2P TEST	TESTING ECONOMIZER 2 POSITION
	▼	MM	MOTOR MASTER TESTS
	ENTER	MM TEST	TESTING MOTOR MASTER
	▼	FR2	OUTDOOR FAN 2 TEST
	ENTER	FR2 TEST	TESTING OUTDOOR FAN 2
	▼	FR3	OUTDOOR FAN 3 TEST
	ENTER	FR3 TEST	TESTING OUTDOOR FAN 3
	▼	SF2S	2 SPEED SUPPLY FAN TEST
	ENTER	SF2S TST	TESTING 2 SPEED SUPPLY FAN
	▼	EFRF	EXHAUST/RETURN FAN TEST
	ENTER	EFRF TST	TESTING EXHAUST/RETURN FAN
	▼	ULA1	UNLOADER A1 TEST
	ENTER	ULA1 TST	TESTING UNLOADER A1
	▼	ULB1	UNLOADER B1 TEST
	ENTER	ULB1 TST	TESTING UNLOADER B1
	▼	ULA2	UNLOADER A2 TEST
	ENTER	ULA2 TST	TESTING UNLOADER A2
	▼	ULB2	UNLOADER B2 TEST
	ENTER	ULB2 TST	TESTING UNLOADER B2
	▼	HUM1	HUMIDIFIER 1ST STAGE TEST
	ENTER	HUM1 TST	TESTING HUMIDIFIER 1ST STAGE
	▼	DTCC	DISCRETE TIME CLOCK CONTROL TEST
	ENTER	DTCC TST	TESTING DISCRETE TIME CLOCK CONTROL
	▼	PERD	POWER EXHAUST/RETURN DAMPER TEST
	ENTER	PERD TST	TESTING EXHAUST/RETURN DAMPER

Table 63 — Test Directory (cont)

TEST (cont)			
Subfunction	**Keypad Entry**	**Display**	**Expansion (Press EXPN EDIT key)**
4 COMPRESSOR TESTS	4 TEST ALRM	COMPRSR	FACTORY/FIELD TEST OF COMPRESSOR
	▼	CPA1†	COMPRESSOR A1 TEST
	ENTER	CPA1 TST	TESTING COMPRESSOR A1**
	▼	CPB1	COMPRESSOR B1
	ENTER	CPB1 TST	TESTING COMPRESSOR B1**
5 HEAT STAGES	5 TEST ALRM	HEAT	FACTORY/FIELD TEST OF HEAT
	▼	HS1†	STAGE 1 TEST
	ENTER	STG1 TST	TESTING HEAT STAGE 1
	▼	HS2	STAGE 2 TEST
	ENTER	STG2 TST	TESTING HEAT STAGE 2
	▼	HS3	STAGE 3 TEST
	ENTER	STG3 TST	TESTING HEAT STAGE 3
	▼	HS4	STAGE 4 TEST
	ENTER	STG4 TST	TESTING HEAT STAGE 4
	▼	HS5	STAGE 5 TEST
	ENTER	STG5 TST	TESTING HEAT STAGE 5
6 EXIT TEST	6 TEST ALRM	EXIT TST	EXIT FACTORY/FIELD TEST
	ENTER	TST CMPL	TEST COMPLETE

*See Quick Test section page 79 for details on correct operation of these tests.
†The supply-air fan is energized at this point and remains on for the duration of the compressor/heat test functions.
**Compressors are energized for 10 seconds.

APPENDIX

Input/Output Tables, Channels 1-30 (PSIO1, DSIO1)

PSIO1	TERMINAL ID		SIGNAL		TYPE	POINT NAME — ASSIGNMENT
Channel No.	+	—	Type	Level		
Inputs						
1	J7-2	J7-3	Analog	Varies*	Thermistor, 5K	SAT — Supply Air Temp
2	J7-5	J7-6	Analog	Varies*	Thermistor, 5K	RAT — Return Air Temp
3†	J7-8 J7-8	J7-9 J7-7	Analog Analog	Varies* 1-5 vdc	Thermistor, 5K Transducer, Pressure	STHA — Saturated Condensing Temp, Ckt 1 DPAV — Discharge Pressure Transducer, Ckt 1
4†	J7-11 J7-11	J7-12 J7-10	Analog Analog	Varies* 1-5 vdc	Thermistor, 5K Transducer, Pressure	STHB — Saturated Condensing Temp, Ckt 2 DPBV — Discharge Pressure Transducer, Ckt 2
5†	J7-13 J7-13	 J7-14	Discrete Analog	24 vac 1-5 vdc	Contact set Transducer, Pressure	LPA — Low Pressure Switch, Ckt 1 SPAV — Suction Pressure Transducer, Ckt 1
6†	J7-16 J7-16	J7-17 J7-17	Discrete Analog	24 vac 1-5 vdc	Contact set Transducer, Pressure	LPB — Low Pressure Switch, Ckt 2 SPBV — Suctiosn Pressure Transducer, Ckt 2
7	J7-20	J7-21	Analog	Varies*	Thermistor, 5K	OAT — Outdoor Air Temp
8	J7-23	J7-24	Analog	Varies*	Thermistor, 10K	SPT — Space Temp
9	J7-25	J7-26	Analog	2-10 vdc	Transducer, Pressure	BP — Building Pressure
10	J7-28	J7-29	Discrete	24 vac	Contact set	ENTH — Enthalpy Switch
11	J7-31 J7-33	J7-32	Analog Analog	2-10 vdc 2-10 vdc	Transducer, Pressure Thermistor, 10K	SP — Duct Static Pressure (VAV) STO — Space Temp Offset/T-56
12	J7-35 Pin 36	J7-36	Discrete Discrete	5 vdc 10 vdc	Contact set Contact set	FLTS — Filter Status SFS — Supply Fan Status
Outputs						
13	J6-39	J6-38	Discrete	24 vac	Contact, NO	MM — Motormaster®/OD Fan Stage 1
14	J6-40	—	Analog	10 vdc	Proportional, 4-20 mA	ECON — Economizer Damper Position
15	J6-43	—	Analog	10 vdc	Proportional, 4-20 mA	PED — Power Exhaust Damper Position
16	J6-46 J6-48	J6-47 J6-47	Analog Discrete	10 vdc 24 vac	Proportional, 4-20 mA Contact, NO	IGV — IGV/Inverter/(VAV) SF2S — Supply Fan Low Speed (CV)
17	J6-51	J6-50	Discrete	24 vac	Contacts (NO)	HS1 — Heat Stage 1
18	J6-54	J6-53	Discrete	24 vac	Contacts (NO)	HS2 — Heat Stage 2

DSIO1	TERMINAL ID		SIGNAL		TYPE	POINT NAME —ASSIGNMENT
Channel No.	+	—	Type	Level		
Inputs						
19	J3-1	J3-2	Discrete	24 vac	Contact set	CPFA1 — Compressor 1 Safety
10	J3-3	J3-4	Discrete	24 vac	Contact set	CPFB1 — Compressor 2 Safety
21	J3-5	J3-6	Discrete	24 vac	Contact set	CPSA1 — Compressor 1 Status
22	J3-7	J3-8	Discrete	24 vac	Contact set	CPSB1 — Compressor 2 Status
Outputs						
23	J4-3 J4-3	J4-2 J4-1	Discrete Discrete	115 vac 115 vac	Contact set (NO) Contact set (NC)	CMPA1 — Compressor 1 CH1 — Crankcase Heater 1
24	J4-6 J4-6	J4-5 J4-4	Discrete Discrete	115 vac 115 vac	Contact set (NO) Contact set (NC)	CMPB1 — Compressor 2 CH2 — Crankcase Heater 2
25	J4-9	J4-8	Discrete	24 vac	Contact set (NO)	ULD1 — Unloader U1
26	J4-12	J4-11	Discrete	24 vac	Contact set (NO)	UNL2 — Unloader U2
27	J5-3	J5-2	Discrete	115 vac	Contact set (NO)	SF — Supply Fan Contactor
28	J5-6	J5-5	Discrete	115 vac	Contact set (NO)	EF — Exhaust Fan Contactor
29	J5-9	J5-8	Discrete	115 vac	Contact set (NO)	FR2 — Outdoor Fan Contactor, Ckt 1
30	J5-12	J5-11	Discrete	115 vac	Contact set (NO)	FR3 — Outdoor Fan Contactor, Ckt 2

LEGEND

CV — Constant Volume
HIR — Heat Interlock Relay
NC — Normally Closed
NO — Normally Open
TEMP — Temperature
VAV — Variable Air Volume

*Thermistor voltage signals varies according to temperature at thermistor; see Thermistor Characteristic Tables 55 and 56 for correlation of temperature and volts at these channels.
†When accessory transducer/sensor package has been installed (requires changes in ‘‘Factory Configuration’’ inputs).
**Field-connection from building/energy management system.
††Field-connection to room terminal heating interlock.

UNIT SIZE	034-048	054-074
HIR Contact	TB3	TB2
N.O.	4 + 5	8 + 9
N.C.	4 + 2	8 + 10

Input/Output Tables, Channels 31-60 (PSIO2, DSIO2)

PSIO2	TERMINAL ID		SIGNAL		TYPE	PONT NAME — ASSIGNMENT
Channel No.	+	–	Type	Level		
Inputs						
31	J7-2	J7-3	Analog	Varies*	Thermistor, 5K	STA — Suction Gas Temperature, Ckt 1
32	J7-5	J7-6	Analog	Varies*	Thermistor, 5K	STB — Suction Gas Temperature, Ckt 2
33	J7-7	J7-8	Analog	2-10 vdc	Analog	OARH — Outdoor Relative Humidity
34	J7-10	J7-11	Analog	2-10 vdc	Analog	RH — Space/Return Relative Humidity
35	J7-13	J7-14	Analog	2-10 vdc	Analog	OAC — Outdoor Air CFM
36	J7-16	J7-17	Analog	2-10 vdc	Analog	IAQ — Indoor Air Quality
37	J7-19	J7-32	Discrete	24 vac	Contact, NO	PRES — Pressurization
38	J7-22	J7-32	Discrete	24 vac	Contact, NO	PURG — Smoke Purge
39	J7-25	J7-32	Discrete	24 vac	Contact, NO	EVAC — Evacuation
40	J7-28	J7-32	Discrete	24 vac	Contact, NO	FSD — Fire Shutdown
41	J7-31	J7-32	Discrete	24 vac	Contact, NO	FRZ — Freeze Stat
42	J7-34	J7-35	Analog	2-10 vdc	Analog	SATRV — Supply Air Reset
Outputs						
43	J6-37	J6-38	Analog	10 vdc	Proportional, 4-20 mA	HCV — Heating Coil Valve
44	J6-42	J6-41	Discrete	24 vac	Contact, NO	DTCC — Discrete Timeclock Control
45	J6-43 J6-45	J6-44 J6-44	Analog Discrete	10 vdc	Proportional, 4-20 mA Contact, NO	HUM — Analog Humidifier HUM — Discrete Stage Humidifier
46	—	—	—	—	—	(Not used)
47	—	—	—	—	—	(Not used)
48	—	—	—	—	—	(Not used)

DSIO2	TERMINAL ID		SIGNAL		TYPE	POINT NAME — ASSIGNMENT
Channel No.	+	—	Type	Level		
Inputs						
49	J3-1	J3-2	Discrete	24 vac†	Discrete	EXTCLK — Remote Occupied/Unoccupied
50	J3-3	J3-4	—	—	—	(Not used)
51	J3-5	J3-6	—	—	—	(Not used
52	J3-7	J3-8	—	—	—	(Not used)
Outputs						
53	J4-3	J4-2	Discrete	115 vac	Contact, NO	ALARMLT — Alarm Light, Discrete
54	J4-6	J4-5	Discrete	115 vac	Contact, NO	ALERTLT — Alert Light, Discrete
55	J4-9	J4-8	Discrete	24 vac	Contact, NO	ULDA2 — Unloader U1A
56	J4-12	J4-11	Discrete	24 vac	Contact, NO	ULDB2 — Unloader U2A
57	—	—	—	—	—	(Not used)
58	—	—	—	—	—	(Not used)
59	—	—	—	—	—	(Not used)
60	J5-12 J5-12	J5-11 J5-10	Discrete Discrete	115 vac†† 115 vac††	Contact, NO Contact, NC	HIR — Heat Interlock Relay††

LEGEND

CV — Constant Volume
HIR — Heat Interlock Relay
NC — Normally Closed
NO — Normally Open
TEMP — Temperature
VAV — Variable Air Volume

*Thermistor voltage signals varies according to temperature at thermistor; see Thermistor Characteristic Tables 55 and 56 for correlation of temperature and volts at these channels.
†When accessory transducer/sensor package has been installed (requires changes in ''Factory Configuration'' inputs).
**Field-connection from building/energy management system.
††Field-connection to room terminal heating interlock.

UNIT SIZE	034-048	054-074
HIR Contact	TB3	TB2
N.O.	4 + 5	8 + 9
N.C.	4 + 2	8 + 10